Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for accordingto the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞ All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 5.....NO. 50. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1849. WHOLE NO. 258.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

Per square of 16 lines or less, first insertion $1
Each subsequent insertion 50
One square, 3 months 3
Do. do. 6 months 5
Do. do. 12 months 8
Two squares, 3 months 5
Do. do. 6 months 8
Do. do. 12 months 12
Three squares, 3 months 7
Do. do. 6 months 10
Do. do. 12 months 15

If the number of insertions are not specified, the advertisement will be published until forbid, and charged for at the rate of $1 per square for every insertion after the first month.
A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made on advertising bills over $20.
A liberal discount will be made to those advertising to a large amount exceeding one square, who may have a regular standing advertisement, or cash in advance.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL., by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.- Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE,)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Brunswick.
July 13, 1849—[44-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WILKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

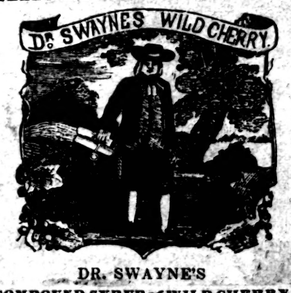
CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞ Office on Front street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFERENCES.
P. K. Dickinson, | O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall, | Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter, | Owen Fennell,
John Dawson, | A. L. Price,
Wilmington, N. C
July 13, 1849—[44

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-1y

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICISES.



DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!

The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

DR. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give cufrency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief, joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.
All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., July 20th, 1849.

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞ Shop near MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to JOH W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, an for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To all whom it may concern.

Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims against Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.

THOS. D. MEARES.
April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

$25 Reward.

THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son. Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them. Said woman is tall, has a large stomach, and speaks very slow; she is of a bright yellow complexion. Joe is dark complected, and is from 6 to 7 years of age, and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson, deceased, and come from Onslow county.

JOHN J CONOLEY.
May 4th, 1849 34 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, Garden Seed, &c &c &c. A large and fresh supply always on hand. For sale by
W H LIPPITT,

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R. Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit. V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

Notice.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1848

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage Licenses
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

ICE---ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 200 tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.

Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1849. tloct

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849—[28-tf

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., L. WOOD.
Oc 27, 1848.

Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the Estate of DAVID FULTON, dec'd, at the March Term, 1849, of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims of any sort against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE A FULTON,
May 4, 1849.—[34tf] *Administratrix.*

Bound for the Gold Regions!

THE subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, 1849

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞ Also a large Lot for the accommodation o DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 20, 1849—[32-1y

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership of GRAY & JONES is dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. JONES is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

CHARLES GRAY,
R. J. JONES.

Those having accounts against the late firm, can have them settled by presenting them to the subscriber. He also gives notice that all accounts due the firm are made out, ready for settlement.

The Boot and Shoe business will be continued at the old stand, as usual.

June 29.—[42] R. J. JONES.

TURNIP SEED.

A large and fresh supply of Ruta Bags and Swedish Turnip seed, for sale by the pound or paper.
W H LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

LAMP OIL.

A large and fresh supply of Winter bleached Sperm Oil for family use, always on hand.
For sale by W H LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. PENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

Epping's Co. Fl. Extract of Sarsaparilla and
QUEEN'S DELIGHT,

TO THE PUBLIC.—This preparation has acquired a very extended and established celebrity in most of the Southern States of the Union; both in the hands of Physicians and private use; which its efficacy alone has sustained for several years, as a remedy for Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long standing Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the skin, old sores, white swellings, diseases of the bones, and all cases of an ulcerous character. It is also particularly useful in chronic and nervous complaints occurring in debilitated and cachetic constitutions. Over Syphilis and the host of painful, disagreeable and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom, such as ulcers of the throat, larynx, nodes, &c., and all those evils occasioned by an improper and injudicious use of "mercury," it displays complete control. It has been found to be a most useful purifier of the blood in all such diseases.

In all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis, and in cases where the Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which the hope of recovery can be reasonably founded. It relieves the disease, and at the same time imparts vigor to the whole system—under the use of this medicine, the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which in other practice is withheld. In many cases where the horrible ravages of disease have taken so deep root that patients have been given up by the most skillful Physicians, the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to good health, &c., and the most reasonable expectations fully satisfied.

The cures performed in this city alone, are sufficient to establish its reputation on a permanent basis, and too solid to be effected either by the malignant or envious. It is worthy of note that the greater part of the patients cured had, previously to using this preparation, received the best medical treatment, and given up by their physicians as being beyond the reach of medical skill. It is, however, advisable that it should be given, if practicable, under the superintendence of a physician, for him to prescribe such other remedies in conjunction with this as the necessity of the case may require. This preparation has put into the hands of physicians a remedy by which he can master a variety of diseases, which have hitherto baffled the greatest skill and study. It is a safe and harmless medicine, and removes all those evils which an unsuccessful use of mercury so often occasions.

Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six bottles. Prepared and for sale by J. P. M. EPPING,
Chemist and Druggist, 277 King st.,
opposite Society street, Charleston, S. C.
Also for sale by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
39-5m] Wilmington, N. C.

Doct. D. Jayne's Family Medicines.
Just received by Schr. Leesburg,

2 doz.	Jayne's	Expectorant;
2 "	"	Hair Tonic;
4 "	"	Alterative;
½ "	"	Hair Dye;
3 "	"	Carminative Balsam;
6 "	"	Tonic Vermifuge;
16 "	"	Sanative Pills;
1 "	"	Ague Pills;

ALSO,
25 " Doct. N. B. Leidy's Blood Pills.
For sale by WM H LIPPITT,
July 20. Druggist & Chemist.

TOBACCO.

25 boxes Tobacco, very superior. For sale by
j20 HOWARD & PEDEN.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

The genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla, *warranted to keep*, is for sale by W H LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

NEW YORK
CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

WE don't believe in *puffing* our goods, but we do believe that we have now in STORE, the largest and best selected STOCK OF FURNITURE to be found in the old North State. And furthermore, we do believe that we are ready and willing to sell said goods at prices equally as low as articles of like quality can be purchased in more Northern markets. And also, we put full faith in the utility of the ready CASH SYSTEM, both for buyer and seller. All of our purchases are made for cash in hand, and we have adopted for our motto, "*Small profits and quick returns.*"

The ladies will find in our sales-room a large variety of RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE for the parlor and drawing-room; neat and beautiful articles for the beudoir;—also, a complete assortment of plain and substantial Furniture.

Hotel keepers can be supplied with BEDSTEADS, COTS, MATTRESSES, &c. &c., on favorable terms.

The public generally are requested to call and examine our stock and prices.

July 13] G. & W. A. GWYER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st January, 1849, his negro man, REDICK aged between 37 and 40 years. Said negro is of a dark yellow complexion; has a scar on one of his cheeks, believed to be on the left; quick spoken, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built.

The above negro is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Beaty's or Mr. Calvin J. Dickson's, in the lower part of Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in the Jail of New Hanover county, or in any other Jail within the State, so that I can get him.

An additional reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro.

June 15.—[40-tf] T M RODGERS.

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, CARDS, CATALOGUES, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, CIRCULARS, CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS, DRAFTS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, LAW BLANKS, MILITARY NOTICES, NOTES, PAMPHLETS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, NEGRO PASSES, RECEIPTS.

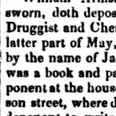
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS

of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*

FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.



New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

EXPOSE.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton street.

Read the Affidavit.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr S P Townsend, to which he replied that he knew Dr S. P. would be down on him after he should commence; but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a copartnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital;—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr S. P.'s, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr S. P. and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the city of New York.
June 1, 1849—[38-tf

NEW BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM'S, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military fair stich*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N C, June 22d, 1849.—[41-12m.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring Business* in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that is done to *fit*, and to be made in a workmanlike manner; and to be made for a reasonable compensation.

S. M. ROBBINS.
May 17, 1849—[36-tf

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 16th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 3tf

FOR RENT.

From the first day of October next, the large brick Hotel in Front Street, now occupied by Mr. I. HUTCHINS, & known as the *Washington Hotel*;

AND ALSO,

From the same date, that large two story brick House on Third Street, nearly opposite the Odd Fellow's School, known as the KEMAN HOUSE. For terms, apply to WM. A. BERRY, M. D.
July 27.—[46-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)
FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furn

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday Morning, August 24, 1849.

DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—The following extract of a letter, received from Dr. Hill, of Brunswick county, dated "Pittsboro', N. C., August 18th," by a gentleman of this town, will be interesting to a large number of our readers:—

"It affords me great pleasure to inform you, and through you the community at large, that the Engineer, Col. Thompson, having just completed the specifications, secured the right of way, and made terms for materials for the river improvement from Fayetteville to Haywood's, has this day contracted for the execution of the work between those two points, and on terms *quite* within the limits of his original estimates.

"This completely dissipates any doubts which may have existed as to the accomplishment of the work. The materials are being prepared, and the work will be commenced as soon as they can be delivered. Mr. Jones, a contractor on the Wilmington Road, has taken most of the contracts between those points. I learn from the President of the Company that the remainder of the River above will be let as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged."

THE MANCHESTER ROAD.—A private letter from Gen. Harlee, states that the meeting of the Directors, held recently at Sumterville, was attended by a large number of citizens. The utmost harmony prevailed. Gen. H. states that the additional subscription taken in old Sumter will exceed $20,000. No doubt is now entertained that the South Carolina State subscription can be easily secured when deemed necessary.

RECEIVED.—The July number of the Westminster Review. It is filled with its usual variety of spirited and able articles, of course including one upon the universal topic of Hungary.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of this town has made an arrangement to have its bills received on deposit at the Bank of Charleston.

☞The Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, on Saturday last, elected Capt. J. E. Lowton, Steam Boat Agent, in place of John A. Taylor, Esq., resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—We are gratified to learn, says the Raleigh Register, that *Seventy* new Students have entered this Institution the present Session, and that others are on the way. The roll of Students now contains *one hundred and sixty-six names!*

☞The last Chronicle corrects our statement of last week, that the Democrats have gained five members of Congress in the August elections which have just terminated.—That paper says that the Democratic gain is only three. In this it is most probably right; but our report was in accordance with information gleaned from the papers of both parties, and believed to be correct at the time by both. One error after all, is but one member. We stated that we had gained four members, *possibly* five. It seems that we have only gained three. However, the full table, both from Democratic and Federal authorities, will be found in another column, and the reader can compare for himself.

Our expression that we had gained four members of Congress, "and Democratic Governors and Legislatures in Tennessee, Indiana and Alabama," should have been "and *elected* Democratic Governors," &c., as regards the two last named States. In Tennessee it *is* a gain—a most glorious gain. The apparent misstatement was simply the result of haste in writing, and could mislead no one who read the annexed returns, wherein it is expressly stated that a Democratic Governor and Lieut. Governor were elected in Indiana by "increased majorities," of course precluding the idea of a gain. In Alabama there was no opposition. The Democratic majority in the Legislature of that State is some fifteen or sixteen on joint ballot. Finally, we do hope our neighbor of the Chronicle will not forget TENNESSEE, T-E-N-N-E-S-S-E-E.

NEW YORK.—The Hunker and Barnburner Conventions at Rome, adjourned *sine die*, on the 18th instant, without having been able to come to any agreement or understanding in regard to uniting the two divisions of the party in New York. They split upon the slavery question. The Barnburner or Free-soil party insisting that a resolution expressive of the sense of the joint Convention in opposition to the extension of slavery, and affirming the power of Congress to exclude it from the territories, should be passed. The Hunkers would not admit the power of Congress, although they were opposed to the extension of slavery. They considered the matter of slavery in the territories as one with which neither they nor Congress have anything to do. Of course, the Whigs are rejoiced over the failure of this Democratic attempt at union, as it gives them the State for one year more.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.—Last week we made a quotation from the New York Herald, denunciatory of the present administration. We did this on the ground that "straws show which way the wind blows." We then believed that the Herald would not say so unless forced by the direct pressure of public opinion. We think so yet. Our reason for so thinking was, that that paper has always been a Taylor paper, and, of course, confessions against itself, or its own side, have the greater weight, as not being voluntary. The natural inference is that Bennet finds it *necessary*. "Rats desert a falling house." His denunciations of Mr. Polk stand on a different basis. That of known opposition, and deserve no more attention than would those of our neighbor, the *Chronicle*, and everybody knows what *they* amount to.

MURDER IN WAYNE COUNTY.—A most lamentable occurrence took place in Wayne county, some seven miles from Waynesboro', about the middle of last week. A man named Thomas Price, a resident of said county, while, as is believed, laboring under a fit of insanity, killed his two youngest children, by beating them to death, one with a stick, the other with a musket. He has since been lodged in jail. It is only about twelve months since he recovered from a previous derangement.

LETTER FROM MR. COLLAMER.—The Federal press, South, is engaged in publishing the annexed letter from Jacob Collamer, General Taylor's Postmaster General, in order to repel the imputation that he is an Abolitionist. Let the letter speak for itself. When our readers have perused it carefully, they will know what importance to attach to it, especially when it is taken in connection with certain recent events which we will bring to their minds. The letter is addressed to a citizen of Alabama, and is as follows:—

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 29th ult., in which you say that in the exciting Congressional canvass in your district in Alabama, I am charged with being "a downright *abolitionist*," and that the democratic candidate calls me "a blackhearted sulphureous abolitionist." You seem to desire me to defend myself.

You, and all men of ordinary discernment, must be sensible that those who use such epithets, generally regard the people they address as ignorant and excitable enough to be influenced more by vituperation and personal abuse than either by facts or reason. It is therefore a course which cannot be stopped by anything that I can either say or do; all I can say is, that I am not now, nor have I ever been, an abolitionist, and have always received the most bitter opposition from the abolition party in my own State. I have always held that nothing should be done by the general government in relation to the subject of slavery in the several States. I have always discountenanced and opposed all measures, public or private, intended to interfere with or disturb the institution as existing within the States, as recognized by the constitution. At the same time it is due to justice and myself to say, I am an anti-slavery man; that is, I regard slavery as a very great political and moral evil, and think nothing should be done by this government to increase or extend it.

You say Mr. Inge informs the people that, as Postmaster General, I can send by the mails or withhold therefrom any documents I wish, and that since I have been Postmaster General the South has been flooded with abolition documents.

Now, sir, I have had, in Congress, some personal acquaintance and intercourse with Mr. Inge, and it is extremely difficult for me to believe he could ever be guilty of such gross and palpable misrepresentation. It certainly could not be necessary for any one to write to me for information to meet so obvious a falsehood. The Postmaster General has no power, direction, or control over the matter to be mailed. It is regulated entirely by law. The laws of Congress establishing and regulating the Post Office Department are in all parts of the country open and accessible to all men. These laws give neither to any postmaster nor to the head of the department any authority or control whatever over any printed paper or letter which any person may think proper to convey by mail. When such a paper or letter, properly directed, is presented to a postmaster to be mailed, he has no right or power, nor has the Postmaster General any authority to give him power, to open and examine it to ascertain its contents or to suppress or refuse to mail it. No Postmaster General ever attempted the exercise of any such power; and precisely the same instructions, regulations, rights, powers, and duties exist now in the department and offices which have existed for many years before my accession to office, and no other. All this is known, or can be known, to any man who desires to know the truth. How gross and unjustifiable, then, must the representations of any man who attempts to make the people believe that I am, or this administration, or even the President is in any degree answerable for the sentiments contained in the printed and written papers which all men have the power to send in the mails, and which no one has the power to prevent.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

JACOB COLLAMER.

To THOMAS P. CRAWFORD, Alabama.

It will be observed, in reading the above letter, that the only interference with slavery which Mr. Collamer disavows, is with it as it exists in the States. Now, be it remembered, that neither Giddings, Hale, Corwin, nor any other, even the most notorious Abolitionist, pretends to interfere with slavery in the States. Their blows are aimed at its extension into the territories, or its existence in the District of Columbia. Mr. Collamer, even in his letter, avows himself opposed to its extension. How far he is willing to carry that opposition, may be better understood by looking at a few of his votes while a member of the House of Representatives.

He voted against the 21st Rule, which excluded Abolition petitions. Consequently he voted for their reception. He voted against the admission of Texas as a slave State, even after it had been annexed, in conformity to the joint resolutions of Congress, passed at the previous session. He voted for the Wilmot proviso attached to the three million bill. He voted for Mr. Root's resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a bill providing a territorial government in California and New Mexico, with a clause excluding slavery therefrom. He has uniformly voted for every proposition to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.—Nay more; he even voted in the last session of Congress for Giddings' infamous proposition to allow the slaves in the District of Columbia to vote on the question of their own emancipation; and in last January, he voted against Mr. Meade's resolution directing a bill to be brought in providing effectually for the apprehension and delivery of fugitive slaves, under the provisions of the constitution.

Is this man, then, who has gone as far as the farthest, in everything that marks an abolitionist, both in words and deeds, an abolitionist or not? Is his equivocating—non-committal letter—a letter which absolutely commits him to nothing—sufficient to free him from this imputation? We think not, and we don't see how any plain, honest man can come to a contrary conclusion. We wonder if our friends of the federal press think they can pull wool over the eyes of the people by such transparent tricks?

THE MOSQUITO DIFFICULTY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"The Alleghany, it is understood, has been dispatched to the Mosquito coast, in consequence of information having been received that the Mosquito authorities, *i. e.* the British, were assuming a belligerent attitude towards our citizens, who had certain privileges granted them by the Nicaraguan government. The American government is determined to put an end to British interference on that coast, at all hazards.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—The census of Chicago was recently taken, and shows a population of 22,850. The population in August, 1848, was 19,724, making a difference in favor of 1849, of 3,220.

☞Gen. Oudinot has apologised amply for the outrage committed by his soldiers in entering the American Consul's house at Rome.—They did not know where they were.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—We subjoin two approximate calculations of the probable political complexion of the next House of Representatives, one from the *Washington Union*, Democratic, and the other from the *New York Express*, Federalist. It will be seen that they differ somewhat in the conclusion at which they arrive, but all seem to concede that the handful of Free-soilers will hold the balance of power, and also, that there will be no working majority on either side, even giving the Free-soilers to the sides to which their different political affinities might lead them, apart from the slavery question:—

From the Washington Union, Democrat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 31ST CONGRESS.—The following political division of the members elected to the next House of Representatives, we believe to be correct:

Already Elected.

	Democrats.	Whigs.	Free-soilers.
Maine,	5	2	—
Vermont,	1	2	—
New Hampshire,	2	1	1
Massachusetts,	—	8	1
Connecticut,	3	1	—
New York,	1	32	1
Rhode Island,	—	1	—
New Jersey,	1	4	—
Pennsylvania,	8	15	1
Delaware,	—	1	—
Virginia,	14	1	—
North Carolina,	3	6	—
South Carolina,	7	—	—
Georgia,	4	4	—
Ohio,	10	8	2
Illinois,	6	1	—
Michigan,	2	—	1
Indiana,	8	1	1
Wisconsin,	1	1	1
Iowa,	2	—	—
Missouri,	5	—	—
Arkansas,	1	—	—
Kentucky,	4	6	—
Tennessee,	7	4	—
Alabama,	5	2	—
Texas,	2	—	—
Florida,	—	1	—
Total,	102	102	9

To be Elected—Estimate.

	Democrats.	Whigs.	Free-soilers.
R. Island, (Aug. 26)	—	1	—
Vermont, (Sept. 4)	—	1	—
Massachusetts, (do. 10)	—	—	1
Maryland, (Oct. 3)	3	3	—
Ohio, (Oct. 9)	1	—	—
Louisiana, (Nov. 5)	3	1	—
Mississippi, (Nov. 5)	4	—	—
Add number elected,	102	102	9
Total,	114	107	10

The next House will be composed of 231 voting members—the delegates from Minesota and Oregon Territories (Messrs Sibley and Thruston) not being entitled to that privilege; of which 116 is a majority. Thus it will be seen that the Free-soilers will certainly hold the balance of power. Should these members in voting choose candidates from either of the great parties, according to their political affinities, four (Messrs. Wilmot, King, Durkee, and Julian,) would probably support the democratic nominees, giving that party 118 votes, and the other six blend with the whigs, viz: Messrs. Giddings, Root, Tuck, Allen, Palfrey, and Sprague—making 113 votes. But it is likely each of the three parties will make their separate nominations, and, by giving this triangular character to the contest, baffle all predictions in relation to the organization of the next House.

From the N. Y. Express, Federalist.

RESULTS SO FAR.

	NEW CONGRESS. W. & F.S.	D. & F.S.	OLD CONGRESS. W.	D.
Alabama,	2	5	2	5
Arkansas,	–	1	–	1
Connecticut,	1	3	4	–
Delaware,	1	–	1	–
Florida,	1	–	1	–
Georgia,	4	4	4	4
Illinois,	1	6	1	6
Indiana,	1	9	4	6
Iowa,	–	2	–	2
Maine,	2	5	1	6
Massachusetts,	9	–	9	–
Michigan,	1	1	–	3
Missouri,	–	5	–	5
New York,	32	2	23	11
New Jersey,	4	1	4	1
New Hampshire,	2	2	2	2
North Carolina,	6	3	6	3
Ohio,	10	10	10	10
Kentucky,	6	4	6	4
Pennsylvania,	15	9	17	7
Rhode Island,	1	–	1	–
South Carolina,	–	7	–	7
Tennessee,	4	7	5	6
Virginia,	1	14	6	9
Vermont,	2	1	3	1
Wisconsin,	1	2	–	2
	107	104	110	101

This gives a "Whig and Free-soil" majority, so far, of three members. But in this are included Messrs. Giddings, of Ohio, and Allen, of Massachusetts and they are political comets whose orbit is very uncertain. In the Democratic Free soilers are Messrs. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, Preston King, of New York, and Cole, of Wisconsin, whose orbits are all uncertain. Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, classed with the Democrats, is a Taylor man.

To be Elected—Estimate.

	NEW CONGRESS. Whig.	Dem.	OLD CONGRESS. Whig.	Dem.
Rhode Island,	1	–	1	–
Vermont,	1	–	1	–
Mass. (vacancy)	1	–	1	–
Maryland,	4	2	4	2
Ohio, (vacancy)	–	1	–	1
Louisiana,	2	2	1	3
Mississippi,	1	3	1	3
Texas,	–	2	–	2
Add chosen,	107	104	110	101
	117	114	119	112

This shows that the handful of Free-soilers will hold the balance of power, but the Whigs will have to work hard in the few coming elections to do as well as in the table we have laid out for them.

[According to the Tribune's table the whole number of Free-soilers elected is 13; of which number it classes 8 as Whigs and 5 as Democrats.]

The Tariff of 1846.—The operation of this great and beneficent measure of public and economical policy continues to realize the most sanguine expectations of its friends.—That its influence upon the great industrial interests of the country is most salutary, the prosperity which everywhere prevails most fully attests. And that the revenues suffer no diminution, we have the testimony of the friends of the administration to prove. Referring to the receipts of the custom-house in that city, the New York Mirror—a Taylor paper—remarks:—*Wash. Union.*

A Million a week.—Some idea of the commerce of the port of New York may be formed from the fact that if the business at the custom-house continue during the remainder of the week as heavy as it has been for the last three days, the duties will amount to, if not exceed, the round sum of *a million of dollars*. Yesterday was the heaviest day ever known in custom-house annals, the deposites in the cashier's office reaching *two hundred and forty five thousand dollars*, an amount which exceeds by over twenty thousand dollars the receipts of any previous day.

The arrivals lately have been very numerous, the importations heavy, and the custom-house, spacious as it is, is daily thronged to a degree somewhat uncomfortable to all concerned.

A million a week has been reached once (and but once) before, under Mr. Lawrence's *regime*, and the new collector and his assistants are not destined, it seems, to have any easier times of it. Officers in the custom-house are no sinecures in such times as these, and yet there is no diminution in the number of patriots willing and anxious to serve their country—for a consideration.

See 4th page for foreign news, &c.

BURSTS OF ELOQUENCE.—*The Baltimore Argus* gives the following account of General Taylor's reception and speech at Baltimore.—It is said that the General is going through Pennsylvania for the purpose of trying to have some effect upon the approaching election.—Such bursts of eloquence should certainly produce a great effect. The *Argus* says:

On reaching the hotel, he passed up quietly and rapidly to his apartments, which were watchfully guarded by officer Ridgely, ingress being refused to any but the suite and a few of the *distingue*. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes about two hundred and fifty persons assembled in front of the hotel, and his Excellency, having in the meantime refreshed himself, came down, under the escort of Z. Collins Lee, esq., and addressed the meagre gathering from the portico. After taking off his hat, which he held in his right hand, his left clinching the iron railing, then adjusting a pair of gold spectacles over his forehead, and bowing to the auditory, who emitted a few sickly cheers akin to the chirpings of a brood of chickens with the pip, Gen Taylor spoke, word for word, as follows:

"I thank you, citizens of Baltimore. It affords me pleas—gratification to meet so goodly a number of my friends on this occasion.—The cholera is now lingering around us; and although I have no apprehensions from the disease, I feared that the gathering together of crowds of persons might bring on the disease; and being anxious to keep off the disease, although I don't fear it myself, yet I thought it prudent to avoid any public demonstrations that might tend to increase the disease. [Here he convulsively grasped the railing.] On my way North, in passing, I thought I'd stop here to night, and go along in morning. [A pause.] On my return, I shall be happy to meet the citizens of Baltimore, and take as many of them by the hand as I can. [Here he rubbed his forehead.] But I thought it better to avoid bringing together any crowds on my way, as the disease might be thereby increased, and I should afterwards reproach myself with being the cause."

Here the "Second Washington" signified the close of his speech by putting on his hat, and then turning abruptly away, a faint cheer caught up the dying echo of the last word "cause." The General then retired to his apartments, to enjoy some repose after this tremendous intellectual effort, and in a few minutes the area in front of the hotel was vacant.

A correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* gives a report of his speech at Lancaster, Penn.—The President being called for a speech, and finding escape hopeless, assumed a look of Roman firmness, threw up his spectacles, bobbed his head, and uttered the following eloquent and grammatical sentences:

"I conceive that I am the President of the United States, and not of a particular party. I consider the majority of the people the sovereigns of this great republic, and I will carry out their wishes, be *them* democrat or be *them* whig, with the greatest of pleasure."

The correspondent says that the above is *verbatim*. As for the manner of its delivery, that is "easier conceived than described"

ANOTHER.—MAKE A MARK OF THIS.—At the borough of York, Pennsylvania, a procession was formed in honor of *the President of the United States*, and General Taylor made a speech. A correspondent of the *Baltimore Argus* gives the following sketch of the General's address:—

"FELLOW-CITIZENS AND LADIES: I cannot be expected, from the fatigue I have endured to day, to make a speech to you to-day. I can only say, I thank you for this—th—kind oh—reception. I can only say, *I shall carry out the principles of the party that brought me into power*. I thank you for the honor you have done me this day."

We repeat again, *make a mark of this*, for it is well worthy of it. Here is the President of the United States, making a speech to a mixed assemblage of his fellow-citizens, democrats as well as whigs, who have assembled to do him honor, and what does he say to them? "*I shall endeavor to carry out the principles of the* PARTY that brought me into power." And this is the man who was not to be the President of a party—who was not to lend himself to party schemes—who would have received a nomination from any party, &c. Glorious consistency! Admirable propriety! Oh! shame, where is thy blush?

PATRICK COLLINS NOT A DEFAULTER.—In regard to the case of Patrick Collins, Collector at Cincinnati, Ohio, charged with being a defaulter for a considerable amount, the last intelligence we have is contained in the following which we clip from the Cincinnati Chronicle (whig,) of the 16th inst. It would appear that all the noise that has been made about Mr. Collins' defalcation is so much fuss over a mare's nest. The Chronicle says:—

We are informed by a respectable gentleman of this city, conversant with the official conduct of Patrick Collins as Surveyor, Collector, &c. of this port, who is well advised as to the extent of the demand of the Government against Collins, and who knows the amount of funds in his hands, that he has counted out in hard money, to be handed over to his successor, the full sum claimed by the Government. We have no doubt of the sincerity of our informant, and shall sincerely rejoice if his statements be verified by an acquittance from the government to Collins.

THE ABDUCTION CASE—THE SPANISH CONSUL BOUND OVER.—The hearing in the great abduction case was concluded in New Orleans on the 17th instant, and resulted in the binding over for trial of the Spanish Consul, in the sum of $5,000, and four others, McConnel, Lorenti, Maice, and Engle, in the sum of $2,500 each.

UNITED STATES MINT.—The coinage at the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, during the month of July, was as follows:

Gold coinage,	$1,098,690
Silver,	28,000
Total,	$1,126,690

NEW DISEASE.—It is said that a new epidemic has broken out among the Russian and Austrian soldiers in Hungary, which is known as the "lice pest." The individual is attacked by vermin under the skin, which increase until the whole body become one mass of corruption. Hitherto no remedy has been discovered and the person attacked is considered as doomed; and letters say "hundreds have, at their own solicitations, been thrown into the river to terminate their sufferings.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says, that Mr POLK left behind him a fortune estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

ELECTIONS IN IOWA.—The election in Iowa is said to have resulted favorably to the democrats. No particulars received.

MASONIC DEDICATION.—We learn that the new hall of Union Chapter, in Duplin county, will be dedicated on the 6th proximo. The address on the occasion will be delivered by TALCOTT BURR, Jr., Esq., of this town. The brethren of the Order and the public generally, are invited and requested to be present.

VERY LATE FROM CUBA.—THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The United States steamship Falcon arrived at New York on Saturday last from Havana, Cuba, whence she sailed on the 12th inst. The N. Y. Herald says:—

She brought 32 passengers from Chagres for New Orleans, and 23 from Chagres for New York; also, 44 from New Orleans, and 13 from Havana. She brings in freight $169,085 50 in gold dust from Chagres, and $121,000 in specie from New Orleans, and a full cargo.

We learn that great excitement existed in Havana, in regard to the abduction of the Spaniard Rey from New Orleans, by the intervention and direct agency of the Spanish Consul in that city, in smuggling that man on board a ship and conveying him forcibly to Cuba, to answer to the authorities for offences committed on that island. From what we have learned of the matter, the American Consul suspected there was something wrong, and as soon as the vessel in which he arrived had reached Havana, that official demanded permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey. After some little delay the request was granted, but the Consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers, to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on the deck, Rey was interrogated as to whether he left New Orleans voluntarily, and of his own free will or not? He replied, under the influence of fear, that he did leave that city voluntarily. The Consul then remarked that he had nothing further to say, and with'ew and went on shore.

Soon afterwards Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison, but in the meantime he managed to send two letters to the American Consul, stating that he was forced to admit he left New Orleans voluntarily, under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom and conveyed to Havana, and he prayed the protection of the American government. As soon as our Consul received this startling intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his application was made, he was informed by them that Rey was in prison, and that the Consul could have no interview with him.

Such was the position of this extraordinary matter at the time of the starting of the Falcon. The excitement which grew out of the matter was heightened by the appearance of the U. S. ship of war Germantown on the Havana waters. As soon as she came to anchor, she was boarded by the Cuban authorities, who made many inquiries, and manifested much anxiety to know the object of her visit. They seemed much pleased when informed that it had no reference to any special subject. The Germantown remained only twelve hours, and then sailed for the United States.

The Falcon brought a large pile of despatches from the American Consul, connected with the subject, which we hope the government will place before the public as soon as possible.

The diseases most prevalent at Havana in the month of July, were yellow fever, dysentery, diarrhea, and simple intermittent fever. Of yellow fever, 1305 cases were reported during the month, of which only 71 terminated fatally.

There was a slight earthquake at Porto Rico on Sunday, the 15th ult.

Accounts from Yucatan repeat the old story of Indian attacks and defeats. The Merida Bulletin calls for more help from the national government.

ST. LOUIS.—It would seem, that spite of the ravages of fire and pestilence, the people of St. Louis have lost none of their energy nor enterprise. The burnt district is rapidly being rebuilt. The *Republican* says that—

"Hundreds of men are busily employed, and there is more real encouragement to those who look forward for the restoration of this part of the town, than was before witnessed. We have taken some pains to assure ourselves as to the number of buildings already commenced, or contracted for, and we find that they reach one hundred. The greater proportion of them will be structures which will really do credit to our city, and, with widened streets and alleys, they will be most desirable places of business. A great many conveniences and comforts will be introduced, while the style of architecture will give eclat to this part of the town. Commercial street, from Locust to Market, is to be opened and widened, and will give much greater facilities for the transaction of business."

It seems that not less than thirty-six valuable Steamers have been burned at the St. Louis wharf during the last eighteen months.

☞Capt. DAN. DRAKE HENRIE, the celebrated Texan Ranger, died at St. Louis, Mo., on the 16th inst.

REMOVING THE DEPOSITES.—A deficit of $127,000 has been discovered in the Bank of Missouri. Nathaniel Childs, late paying Teller, has been held to bail in the sum of $30,000. He has been a Bank officer since the foundation of the Bank.

TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—The *Savannah Georgian* of the 20th inst. says: "The Secretary of War has issued a letter to Brevet General D. E. Twiggs, (who is now at Pascagoula, Mississippi,) ordering him to Florida for the purpose of superintending the military detachments which have been ordered there. Two companies of the 4th artillery, recently stationed at Pascagoula, have been ordered to Tampa Bay; and also the 7th Infantry, recently stationed at Jefferson Barracks. In addition to the above, one company of the 2d artillery, stationed at Savannah, and one stationed at Charleston, have been ordered to St. Augustine, the arrival of the latter have already been communicated to the Department. One company of the 2d artillery, recently stationed at the Augusta arsenal, has also received orders to proceed to Palatka."

A Telegraphic despatch to the *Charleston Courier*, dated New Orleans, Aug. 21st, says that—

"More steamers have been chartered by the Government to convey troops to Tampa Bay. They are to touch at Pascagoula, to take Gen. Twiggs and Staff on board."

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE, having been in session at the Warrenton Springs for the last two months, adjourned on the 17th inst., after having completed the revision of the laws of that State, and ordered the publication of one thousand copies thereof, for distribution.

Baptismal Occasion.—The revival in the Rev. Mr. McDaniel's congregation is still progressing. On last Sabbath, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, he baptized 24. Among them were the aged and the young. There was a general attendance of the inhabitants. On no former occasion has there ever been so many immersed in Wilmington, and so large an assemblage of people in attendance. The heavens were veiled with clouds, which wholly prevented inconvenience from the rays of the sun. Commendable order and respect pervaded the vast throng, and nothing occurred to blast the joys of the worshippers. Very large congregations attend their meetings, which are held every evening, and have been for the space of three weeks. The Rev. Mr. Langdon, of the North Carolina Conference, and the Rev. Mr. Purify, of the Baptist Church at Fayetteville, are assisting the Pastor.—*Commercial.*

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—At the Whig State Convention which met in Harrisburg, Pa., on the 16th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, the following resolution was adopted on the subject of slavery:

Resolved, That in the language of Gov. William F. Johnson, we view slavery as an infraction of human rights—opposed to the enlightened spirit of our free institutions—destructive of equality of power in the general government, by enlarging, where it exists, the constitutional representation—possessing an influence against Northern and Western policy and interests, by promoting a system of laws destructive of domestic industry and vitally affecting free labor—retarding the natural growth of population and improvement by the appropriation of large tracts of land for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many—as in open defiance of the spirit of the age, the march of rational truth, and the enlightened policy of mankind—and while in good faith we would maintain the compromises of the constitution, the further extension of the system should be steadily and firmly resisted.

It will thus be seen how much more unanimous the Northern Whigs are than the Northern Democrats. The Democratic Convention at Rome split up rather than admit such a new issue into the Democratic creed. The Whig Convention at Harrisburg adopts it unanimously. *They* are disturbed by no "Old Hunkers." They are all Free-soilers.

EXPLOSION AT SALEM.—The *Salisbury Watchman* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Salem, Stokes county, that one of the boilers of the steam Cotton Factory at that place exploded on the morning of the 3d inst. The damage done to the engine and building is considerable. Happily no person was injured.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—LOSS OF LIFE.—A fearful accident occurred at the Fulton Ferry, New York, on the evening of the 17th inst., resulting from the ferry-boat Bedford having come in contact with the pier, while endeavoring to enter the dock. The force of the collision was so great as to careen her against some spiles chained to the end of the dock. In the violence of the concussion, the starboard side of the boat, the railing, and a portion of the covered part of the boat leading to the cabin, were carried away. A young woman named Julia Brady, a servant in the Astor House, who was seated by the railing when the boat careened, was struck by one of the spiles, which entered the side of the boat, and driven against the upright beam, her person being totally smashed, and her right arm severed completely from her body, at the shoulder; the bones and integuments being cut off as smooth as if done by a knife. She died instantly. A gentleman named Ballard was also injured; it is feared mortally.

Drowned.—A negro man, the property of Dr. Miller, was knocked off a boat which struck Hilton Bridge, as she passed under it, and was drowned. His body was found this morning and a Coroner's Inquest held.

Commercial, of Tuesday.

Alabama.—In this State, we are not yet in receipt of all the returns of the election. For Congress it is however certain that the following is the result:

1st District,	W. J. Alston,	whig.
2d	"	S. W. Harris, democrat.
3d	"	H. W. Hilliard, whig.
4th	"	Sam. W. Inge, democrat.
5th	"	David Hubbard, "
6th	"	W. H. R. Cobb, "
7th	"	F. W. Bowdon, "

LARGE FIRE IN MONTREAL—MORE RIOTING.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.

About midnight Donnegan's extensive hotel took fire, and is now a heap of ruins. The inmates had barely time to escape, and a number lost all they had. One of the firemen was accidentaly killed. It is supposed the fire originated through negligence. Loss $35,000, insured for $14,000, of which $2,000 was in the Ætna Company.

A number of rows took place last night; lamps were broken, and sham barricades thrown up, though no great mischief was done.

The Jury in the case of Luison, who was murdered in the recent riots, have adjourned.

Great Mortality at Sea.—The ship Sheridan arrived at New York on Wednesday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th of July. During her passage eighty cases and thirty-one deaths from cholera occurred, principally among the steerage passengers.

Father Mathew and the Abolitionists.—An invitation was extended to Father Mathew by some of the leaders of the Abolitionists to attend an Emancipation celebration. He hesitated, as he foresaw that such a step would impair his usefulness throughout a large section of the Union, while engaged in his mission. Thereupon, Garrison, of the *Liberator*, has made a violent attack on Father Mathew, and republishes a circular, signed by that gentleman several years ago, in common with 70,000 Irishmen, opposed to slavery. Thus, an attempt has been made to arouse prejudice, and paralyze his exertions in belalf of humanity throughout the southern States.

Answer this!—The federal whigs have much to say about "coalitions" between northern democrats and free soilers. Let them say if Millard Fillmore is not a free-soiler? If so, and there is no paper with the slightest respect for truth that will deny it, was not the union of his name with that of Gen. Taylor on the Presidential ticket, a coalition of whigism and Wilmot provisoism, which is only another name for free-soilism? Is not Mr. Winthrop, Speaker of the House, a proviso man, that is—a free-soiler? If so, was not his election to that high and responsible office by whig votes, among which were those of every whig member from Tennessee—a coalition between whiggery and free-soil?

Are not Messrs Jonn M. Clayton, Secretary of State, Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Collamer, Postmaster General, and Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Home Department, occupying the most important offices in the Cabinet, provisoists or free soilers? If so, was not their appointments a coalition between whiggery and free-soil?

Is not Mr. Webster a free-soiler? Is not Mr. Seward a free-soiler? Is not Mr. Corwin a free-soiler? In fact, is not *every* leading whig politician and *every* whig press at the North and Northwest free-soil advocates? And is not Henry Clay, and Cassius M. Clay, in the South, free-soil?

It requires a conscience of India rubber, and a face of brass, for the whigs who have supported Millard Fillmore, and are now in full fellowship with Seward, and Corwin, and Webster, and Collamer, to talk of coalitions between the northern democrats and barnburners.—*Nashville Union.*

Counterfeit Threes.—We have been shown a counterfeit Three Dollar Bill on the Bank of Cape Fear, which is calculated to deceive the unwary. The filling up and signatures are hard to distinguish from the genuine bills; but a little attention will discover the generally bad execution of the engraving in comparison with the genuine. The large figure 3, which appears on five places on the face of the bill, is executed in smaller circles look paler, and on close inspection present a different style of engraving. The bill is dated 1st Aug't 1846—letter M. on the right hand end. The things *look condemn it*, if you will observe it closely.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON OUR FLAG.

GEN OUDINOT AND MR. CASS

A letter, addressed, we believe, to the Boston Daily Advertiser, has been going the rounds of the press relative to the commission of an alleged outrage upon the American Consul at Rome by some French soldiers.

We understand that Mr. Brown, our Consul, called in person and made a representation of the facts of this case to Gen. Oudinot. The general-in-chief received him with courtesy, and listened to his statement with due attention, accompanied with all proper expressions of regret, and, in conclusion, directed the chief of the staff to return with Mr. Brown to the consulate, to collect from witnesses of the scene full information in regard to it.

The next day a military court was called, which sat for nine hours, eliciting the facts of the case, with all the minuteness which distinguishes the French tribunals. In the course of this examination, it appeared that two of Mr. Brown's servants (Italians) had repeatedly, during the day, insulted the French soldiers in passing. At the time in question, an individual belonging to a large crowd of Italians, which, in defiance of a general order of the day previous, was assembled, to the number of a hundred or a hundred and fifty, at the Consul's house, had drawn a poinard on the guard. A patrol, passing at the time, entered the house, not being apprised of its character, and made prisoner of the individual in question, and of another who was recognized as a deserter from the French army. They then withdrew with the prisoners. It was in evidence upon oath that the patrol deported themselves without menace, and were uninformed of the character of the premises until they were on the point of retiring.

Mr. Brown left the city with his family while this examination was in progress, leaving Mr. Freeman (our Consul at Ancona,) in the temporary discharge of the duties of the Roman consulate. In consequence of Mr. Brown's absence, and under the impression that the consulate was left without an agent, we understand that Gen. Oudinot addressed a communication to Mr. Cass, our charge d'affaires, in which he recapitulated the result of the examination, substantially as we have given it above, and expressed the profound regret which he had experienced at the error that had been committed, which had been previously expressed in person to the American Consul and Vice Consul. He also renewed to Mr. Cass the assurance that no one in the French army had harbored the design of disregarding the rights of his country, or questioning the inviolability of domicil of diplomatic functionaries.

Gen. Oudinot further stated, we understand, that the two prisoners had been released, and expressed the hope that the communication which had been made would be a sufficient satisfaction for the error which had been committed, and which could not occur again.

Republic.

Gold Mining.—We stated in a recent number of our paper that it was our intention to give occasionally, brief notices of the operations at some of the most interesting of the gold mines in this section of our State, and in fulfilment of our design we now have the gratification to state to our readers information from a friend, that a few days since, at the mine of Mr. Wilson, better known as the Carson mine, within three miles of our town, a large bunch of ore was struck by the workmen, which appears to be of a very rich quality, though as yet, sufficient work has not been done on the part of the vein newly exposed, to enable the operators to judge conclusively as to the yield the ore will afford in the Mill. A very large piece of the ore we have alluded to was taken to the store of W. W. Elms, in this place, where it can be seen by those who may desire to gratify their curiosity by examining a noble specimen of the ore of the precious metal. We sincerely hope that Mr. Wilson and

HONORABLE ALBERT GALLATIN.

This distinguished and venerable gentleman died at Astoria, Long Island, near the city of New York, on the 12th instant, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. Another and probably the brightest of the public men whom the country has in a short time been called on to deplore, the death of Mr. Gallatin was not unexpected, for his health had become so feeble that at any time during several years an announcement of his decease would have created no astonishment. Born in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 29th of January, 1761, an orphan from his infancy, he was educated by distant relations, and in 1779 was graduated in the law faculty of the distinguished university of his native city. He was a pupil of the celebrated historian Muller, and a companion of Dumont, the friend and literary executor of Jeremy Bentham. In opposition to the wishes of his friends, Mr. Gallatin, at an early age, emigrated to the United States, and landed at Boston, July 14, 1780. Recommended to the notice of Dr. Franklin, by the French moralist, La Rochefoucauld, he soon found himself in the midst of all that was good and great in the society of the country. After a brief sojourn, however, in Boston he proceeded to Maine, where he served under the orders of Col. Allen, commander of Fort Machias. Even thus early in his career, he was enabled to prove how sincerely he was attached to the cause of the country, by advances he made from his private means in a season of want and difficulty.

In 1782 he became Professor of French at Harvard University, from which, however, he soon removed to Virginia, and at Richmond was engaged in prosecuting claims of a foreign mercantile house against that commonwealth. He there acquired the friendship of Lee, Henry, and other distinguished men, and for a long time meditated establishing himself there. This idea he, however, ultimately abandoned and fixed himself in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

In 1789 he was elected a member of the convention to amend the Constitution of the State. In 1769 and '91, he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1792 a member of Congress. In 1793 he was elected a Senator of the United States, but was declared not entitled to a seat because not *eligible* under the Constitution; he, however, occupied his seat for two months. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin returned to Fayette county, having during his absence married the daughter of the distinguished Commodore Nicholson, of the navy of the revolution.

About this time the whiskey insurrection broke out, and Mr. Gallatin was conspicuous among that portion of the community supporting law and order. In October, 1795, he was again elected to the State Legislature, and on the same day (October 14th) was chosen to Congress from the district composed of Washington and Alleghany counties. He took his seat in December, 1795, and represented the district for three consecutive terms. On the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, as President, Mr. Gallatin became Secretary of the Treasury. This was in 1801. The efforts of Mr. Gallatin to extinguish the national debt are well known and proven by the fact that between 1701 and 1812, under the system commenced by him, $52,400,000 of the $100,000,000 owed, were paid. In 1813 he was one of the Commisioners to Ghent, and while absent from the United States negotiated the commercial treaty between the Union and Great Britain.

From 1816 to 1823 he was minister to France, and in 1817 went on a special mission to the Netherlands and in 1818 to England, to which country he became minister plenipotentiary in 1826. In 1827 he returned to America, and established himself in New York. From this period he, though deeply interested in political matters, never participated openly in public affairs.

As a writer, Mr. Gallatin was well known. His essay on the Northeastern boundary, his treatise on Mr. Jay's map, and his works on the currency, commanded universal attention. Soon after his removal to New York, Mr. Gallatin became President of the National Bank of New York, and was unceasingly diligent in his efforts to promote the interest of the commercial community. For some years past Mr. Gallatin has contributed much to historical and ethnological science, and has finally sunken to the grave with unblemished reputation as a man, and with the highest position of a statesman, citizen, and scholar. Alone and unaided, a stranger and unknown; he exalted himself to the highest point the laws of his adopted country permitted him, and made his career a brilliant commentary on the perfectness of American institutions.

The Skeleton Negro.—One of the greatest curiosities ever exhibited in human shape, may now be seen at the Hall of the Apprentices' Library, in Meeting street. It is a living skeleton, in the person of a negro or mestizo, aged about 38 years, and bearing the name of Wade Hampton. To designate him as a living skeleton is no figure of speech, but the literal truth—for he is nothing but skin and bone from his neck down to his extremities. His arms, hands, legs and feet are entirely useless to him; and he occupies a sitting or recumbent posture, being wholly incapable of standing erect. Nothing but "ocular demonstration" will suffice to give an adequate conception of the extreme and reed-like slenderness of his limbs. Of course he is utterly helpless, and is entirely dependent on others to be fed, dressed, and otherwise attended.—His head, including his face, is the only member of his body which, in aught but motion, connects him with living humanity. He possesses a pleasant and agreeable visage; his face being fleshy, if not exactly full, and in striking contrast with the rest of his outward and attenuated man. Although thus deprived of the just proportions of humanity, and shrivelled into a perfect *anatomy*, he is intelligent, chatty, and cheerful; has an excellent appetite, and actually enjoys existence. He says he is one of the sons of temperance, is a member of the Baptist Church, and looks to a compensation in Heaven for his stinted allotment of blessings on earth. Of the value of money, he is quite sensible, and received, with his mouth, a proffered coin. In his present skeleton state, he has been ever since he was eight years of age; and he ascribes it to his having taken an over-dose of Hippo, or other medicine, and then drenching himself with cold water. He was born in Columbia county, Georgia, about 20 miles from Augusta, and was, at the time of his birth, and still is, the property of a Mr. Humphrey Evans, who refuses to part with him on any terms, and he is now being exhibited for the first time. He is fresh from the Rowland Springs, and gives a highly favorable account of that seat of rural beauty, health and fashion, although he did not dance at the Fancy Ball. We advise our fellow-citizens generally, and the medical faculty particularly, to visit this most extraordinary *lusus naturæ*.

Charleston Courier, 20th inst.

A Tough Story.—Talk not of tough stories in Yankee newspapers, after reading the following from a St. Petersburgh journal:

"A returned traveller from the North tells me of a curious mode they have in Siberia, of procuring the skin of a Sable. Their fur is at the greatest perfection in the depth of winter, at which time the hunter proceeds to the forest, armed with a pitcher of water, and some carrion meat; he deposites the bait at the foot, and climbs to the top of a high tree. As soon as the animal, attracted by the scent, arrives, the man drops some water on his tail, and it instantaneously becomes frozen to the ground! On which, descending from his elevation with incredible rapidity, his pursuer, with a sharp knife, cuts him transverse on the face. The Sable, from the excess of pain, takes an extraordinary spring forward, runs off, and his tail being fast to the ground, out of his skin of course, leaving it a prey to the hunter! Upon expressing a slight doubt as to the probability of this mode of skinning the animals, my friend assured me that he could not have believed it, had he not frequently beheld it himself."

A Georgia Wedding.—The preacher was prevented from taking his part in the ceremony, and a newly created Justice of the Peace, who chanced to be present was called upon to officiate in his place. The good man's knees began to tremble, for he had never tied the knot, and did not know where to begin. He had no 'Georgia Justice,' or any other book from which to read the marriage service. The company was arranged in a semi-circle, each one bearing a tallow candle. He thought over everything he had ever learned, even to

'Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November,'

but all in vain, he could recollect nothing that suited the occasion. A suppressed titter all over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something, and in the agony of desperation he began—

'Now all men by these presents, that I'—here he paused and looked up to the ceiling, while an audible voice in a corner of the room was heard to say:

'He is drawing a deed to a tract of land,' and they all laughed.

'In the name of God, amen!' he began again, only to hear another voice in a loud whisper, say:

'He's making his will, I thought he could n't live long, he looks so powerful bad.'

'Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray,'—was the next essay, when some erudite gentleman remarked:

'He is not dead but sleepeth.'

'Oh yes! Oh yes! continued the Squire.

A voice replied, 'Oh no! Oh no! don't let's.'

Some person out doors sung out, 'Come into court!' and the laughter was general.

The bride was near fainting, and the Squire was not far from it; being an indefatigable man, however he began again.

'To all and singular, the sher—'

'Let's run; he's going to level on us,' said two or three at once.

Here a gleam of light flashed across the face of the Squire. He ordered the bride and groom to hold up their hands, and in a solemn voice sai l:

'You, and each of you, do solemnly swear, in the presence of the present company, that you will perform towards each other, all, and singular, the functions of husband and wife as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God?'

'Good as wheat!' exclaimed the father of the bride.—*Stamford Adv.*

Book-Keeping in San Francisco.—The following page from the account book of a merchant in San Francisco, who made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, will give some idea of the credit system in force in that place. The style is quite original and primitive. The head commenced thus:—

Accont Buk of John McGuire and the people in these diggings:

Remon Galpin 4 lbs of flour	$4 00
George Williams, the darkey white man	5 00
thomas Sillias the spaniard reasons flower sugar	6 50
Mauell Sanches groceries D C C	16 00
Red that lives with Dancing bill	30 50
Dancing bill needles thred shose stockins	18 00
the man thats in his tent pantaluns shose	26 00
Martin that has the woman Dt	10 00
Isaac that has the woman with the big ring in her ear	53 00
the cozen to thomas bone Dr	70 00
hamilton for shose Dt	5 40
The boy I left the tent with Dt	47 00
Hoss Coleman Dt in all	25 00
Iasuz the Sonorian that stole the comer flower bread	37 00
Chene in all up to this date	131 00
John that speaks English	88 00
Polenary flowris that cut out of the china man's hair, resons and painkiller medicine	48 00
Vincente and his two sons 8 ounces in gold dust lent	96 00
facile the hoss jockey credit till morning pantaluns and shose—red shirt	62 00
Bissius Rinede the man as got the shose for sizers for the woman that lives near Cheney $5 one needle in all	7 00
The man that was lame with rimolsone	16 00
The man that claims the hoss $10 cash	
The spaniard that took the jacket	10 00
Loreuche the spaniard that has the cattle	137 00
frank the man wats won that gambles	36 00
Manell Salves, the Canaccer frenchman that has the white wife a d for two ounces in gold dust lent in all	42 00
The man that fit about the woman over the dry creek frizzles for her head	32 00
The man that set up the store in the new diggins for whats due on hats candles serapys sorsagis sardenes coffee pantaluns pans red belts	300 00

California Justice.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives a specimen of some of the verdicts tendered by the juries in California. He says:

"A person was charged with maltreating an aged man and destroying his property; the jury found him guilty and sentenced him to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, to labor in the mines until he should reimburse the man for the destroyed property, and afterwards quit the country. Every part of this rigorous sentence was faithfully executed. A fellow had stolen some property and was convicted—it was in a mosquito region—he was sentenced to be stripped naked and tied so that the mosquitoes could peg him for an hour, unless he should sooner tell where the property was secreted. After he had been exposed to the attack of the mosquitoes for fifteen minutes, he returned all the property.

In one of the counties of Kentucky, some of the voters have addressed a series of questions to one of their candidates for the Legislature, among which are the following:

"Are you in favor of the next war?

"Do you believe the Irish came over in the same boat with Noah?

"Do you believe that Eve's eating the forbidden fruit caused the knot in a man's neck called 'Adam's apple?'

"Are you a '*gradual imaginationist?*'

"Do you liquor?

"If elected do you pledge yourself *not to go to Frankfort?*

"Not being caucussed on, do you pledge yourself not to be caucused off—but run until the 'last day in the evening'—going through the polls like 'a dose of salts?'"

Yankee Courtship.—Jonathan Dumbutter saw Prudence Feastall at meeting.—Jonathan slided up to Prudence arter meeting, and she kind o' slided off. He went closer, and axed her if she would accept the crook o' his elbow? She resolved she would and plumped her arm right round his. Jonathan then felt all overish, and said he liked the text: "Seek and ye shall find," was purty good readin'. Prudence hinted that "Ask and ye shall receive" was better. Jonathan thought so too, but this axing was a puzzler. A feller was apt to git in a snarl when he axed, and snarlin' warn't no fun. Prudence guessed strawberries and cream was slick. Jonathan thought they warn't so slick as Pru's lips. "Now don't," said Pru; and she gave Jonathan's arm an involuntary hug. He was a leetle startled, but thunk his farm wanted some female help to look arter the house. Pru knew how to make a real good break. "Now, don't," said Pru. "If I should," said Jonathan—"Now, don't," said Pru. "May be you wouldn't," said Jonathan, and shuk all over. Prudence replied. "If you'd be coming that game, you'd better tell feyther."—"That's jest wot I want," said Jonathan.—And in three weeks Jonathan and Prudence were "My old man" and "My old woman."

If the Devil should lose his tail, where would he get another? In a dram shop, to be sure, where they *re-tail* bad spirits.

☞The Knickerbocker cannot for his life let "colored puesons" alone. Here he is at them again:—

"A colored clergyman, preaching recently to a black audience at the South, said: 'I s'pose, indeed I s'pect, dat de reason de Lord made us brack men was 'cause he use all de white men up 'fore he got to de brack men, and he *had* to make him brack. But dat don't make no odds, my bredren; de Lord look arter brack man too. Don't de scripture say dat two sparrer-hawks am sold for a farden, and dat not one ob 'em shall fall 'pon de ground widout deir farder? Well, den, my bredren, if your hebbenly farder care so much for a sparrer-hawk, when you can buy *two* ob 'em for a farden, how berry much more he care for *you*, dat is wuth six or seven hundred dollars a-piece!' If that argument isn't a colored 'non-sequitur,' we never *saw* a colored nonsequitur."

In an Awful bad Fix.—Col. Noland, editor of the Batesville (Ark.) Eagle, tells the following good story of a man being in a very warm and tight place:

The late Colonel Allen Oakley was stopping for the night at a public house. The weather was warm, and Oakley, when he retired to bed, divested himself of all his clothes but his shirt. About midnight a terrible fuss was raised in the yard—a catamount had been rustled is up, and the dogs were fighting it. After having it around and around for sometime they got to the door, which, flying open, in popped the catamount. You may guess there was no getting out of their way! Poor Oakley saw no chance to make the door, and sought safety by climbing up the logs to what should have been the loft; but alas! it was deficient of every thing but a cross pole.—This he straddled, with the expectation of hearing, if not witnessing the fight going on below. But he soon had the painful evidence that a man can be attacked behind as well as before. He had waked up a wasp's nest, something more than a half bushel in size, and they were putting it to him in style. One hand was necessary to hold on with, and the other slapped some. To come down was to incur the danger of a mad cat's teeth, and to hold on was not a bed of roses! Yet Oakley did hold on—and so did the wasps. Poor fellow! it was not an easy matter for him to ride the next day.

Poetical Legislation—The following poetical resolution was recently picked up in the ante-chamber of the city council of Baltimore:

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

That every man who sells a melon,
Shall be held and deemed a felon;
And the pigs of every size,
Must evacuate their styes;
And officers must have in charge,
To catch them all if found at large;
And lest this wise precaution fails.
The owners must not soap their tails.

The Way the Gold is Obtained—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser who has been busily engaged at the diggins, and after severe labor, returned with $30, owing $150, says:

It may be that some of my young friends may yet feel a disposition to come this way. Whether that be so or not, I will give you a test whereby any one may try whether he can stand a long or even a short campaign at the mines. Let a person who may be seized with the California fever go into either of the Southern States in the month of August, and with the sun beating upon him three-fold hotter than he ever before felt it, let him go to work with pickaxe and shovel, and dig a hole ten feet square, and as many deep, and when that is done let him fill a pan full of dirt and carry it about half a mile to some running stream, and then sitting himself down to work by dipping his pan in the stream, and shaking it well up and down; then pour off the water, until every particle of dirt is washed out; and then go back for another panful, and after pursuing the same course twenty times he will be able to form some idea of the process of digging for gold in this country. If he can stand all this why he may venture to go round "The Horn," or cross the Isthmus.

A Good Joke.—Although a daily paper is hardly looked on as a retailer of Jokes, yet the great mass of readers enjoy something of this kind occasionally. A good laugh, it is truly said, is worth a thousand groans, and we really did laugh when we heard the following anecdote: There was a certain young doctor on Staten Island, full of talent, skill, and everything of the kind, who became quite dissipated. The consequence was that he lost his practice and caste in society. No one would employ him professionally, and he sunk lower and lower. He went into a public house one day, where he was well known, and asked the barkeeper, whose name was Coddington, to lend him a shoe brush to black his boots. Coddington lent him the blacking and shoe brush, and commenced at him somewhat in this style, yet perfectly respectful:—"Now ought you not to be ashamed of yourself! A man who has received a first rate education, graduate of a college, blacking his own boots! I am completely astonished. Why, had you behaved yourself, you might have been a Justice of the Peace, member of the Legislature or Congress, and finally had you conducted yourself rightly, *barkeeper in a respectable hotel!* The doctor at the latter remark, threw down his shoe brush, although he had but one boot blackened, and immediately went and joined the Temperance Society.—*N. Y. Star.*

☞The following anecdotes are contained in a letter received by the Knickerbocker:

Some pleasant stories are told. "Bob," said Bill, "Clark gets off some good things in the 'Editor's Table.' That one of an ugly fellow who lost the prize of his ugliness by a kick from a horse, which improved his physiognomy, was first rate; and so was that one about the fellow out west who consented to stand a similar trial. A stuttering fellow bet heavily upon him, being cock-sure of his man. In the midst of this contention for the palm the ugly man began to distort his face by a variety of grimaces, which threw the stutterer into a paroxysm of uneasiness lest the prize should be jeopardied. Says he: 'T-t-t-om, y-y-y-you stay as the L-l-l-ord m-m-m-made you: y-y-y-you can't be beat!'" "Bill," says Bob, "that was a good one of a man who stopped at a tavern to pass the night. In the room were two beds: and when safely ensconced, and about to fall into pleasant slumber, the landlord taps gently: 'What" the matter?' says the traveller. 'I wish to put a man in one of those beds.' 'Nobody can come here. Please put the bed in the bill,' says he 'That won't answer the purpose,' said the host: 'I don't wish to put the bed into the bill; I want to put Bill into the bed!'" "That's a pleasant, humorous sort of a man, kind of, that lives on the hill," says Timmy, the boatman, now venturing to put in his oar. "'Tother day he was to Newport, where he went and sot down onto the piazza. Bime-by he sees a feller a-sitting near, whom he know'd by reputation. Says the doctor to him, says he, 'Did you ever see a man round here named Jo Annis? I believe he lives in these parts.' 'Hey?' says the feller, a-pickin' up his ears. 'Do you know such a man?' 'Why?' says he. 'Because,' replied the other, 'they say that he wanted to marry a girl in our town; but she wouldn't have him, because he's a poor drunken devil. He's made love to a great many, and nobody won't have him.—He's out at elbows, and out o' puss, and out o' character. More than that, they say he's such a liar that nobody believes a word he says!' 'It's a goy-blamed lie!' hollered out the innocent critter: '*I'm the individooal!*' It would-a tickled you to see the little reound dimple in the doctor's cheek while he was a-plaguin' that man!—and arterward he had to stroke him down, beside giv him advice about a ailment he had."

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, at Wayman Church, in Brunswick county, by the Rev Mr Betts, Rev H C Turrentine, to Miss Julia Flowers.

DIED.

In Bladen county, on the 2d inst. Mr Calvin Cromartie, in his 22d year.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 23.

Bacon—N C. hams, a good article, not very plenty. Fair supply of shoulders and sides, and sales dull. No Western Bacon on the market.

Flour—A small lot has been received from Fayetteville. The article is yet scarce. Prices remain as last quoted.

Grain—No arrival of corn, oats, or peas, except per Rail Road, which had been previously ordered. The supply of corn is fair. In the absence of sales we erase quotations.

Hay—Sales of hay at 60, 65 and 70 cents per 100 lbs.

Lard—Very little lard in market.

Lumber—Sale of two rafts quarter flooring boards at $8 and $8 25 per M.

Timber—Sales slow, from $2 50 to $5 per M.

Naval Stores—The receipts and sales of Turpentine for the week ended to-day, at noon, have reached about 4336 bbls, about 800 of which were taken at last week's quotations—the balance at an advance—5 and 10 cents for yellow dip; and 15c for virgin dip; closing at $2 35 for yellow, and $3 15 for virgin. *Spirits Turpentine.*—This article has advanced, and we quote sales for Friday and Saturday at 26½ to 27c. No sales during the past four days—28c offered and refused. *Rosin* No. 1.—Sales at ¾ to 1c per lb. No *Tar* arriving. Quotations nominal.

Salt—Sale of 900 bushels Alum salt, at 23 cents per bushel.

Nothing doing in staves or shingles.

Freights—Have advanced 5 cts. on the barrel, coastwise. See table.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Sales of common brands old inspections at 4 50 a $4 75, and fresh ground from new wheat 4 94 a $5; choice brands for city use 5 50 a $5 62; corn meal 3 25 a 3 31; rye flour 3 25 a 3 31.—Wheat, red, 1 03 a $1 10, white, 1 10 a $1 14; corn, yellow, 52 a 64c.: oats 30c.; rye 61 a 60 cents. Pork, mess, $11, and prime 9 a $9 12½; beef 14; lard 7½ a 8 cents. Coffee, Rio, 6½ to 7½c; rice 4 a $4 12½. Whiskey, 25½ a 26c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Flour, Western, 5 31 to 5 37 a $5 54; Southern, 5 44 a $5 50. Corn meal, per bbl, 3 31 a 3 34 and $3 50. Rye flour, 3 25 a $3 37½. Wheat, red, 1 03 to $1 10, and Genesee 1 24 a $1 29. Corn, mixed, 59 a 62c., and yellow, 62 a 63c; oats, 35 a 40c.; rye flour, 62 a 63c. Pork, mess, 10 75, and $9 for prime. Beef, mess, 13 50 a $14. Lard, 6¾ a 7c. Rice, 3¾ a 4c. Whiskey, 25½ a 26½ cents.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Flour and meal.—The flour market was quite active to-day, but no change in prices. Sales of 800 to 1,000 bbls Howard street brands, fresh ground from new wheat, $5 25. Sales of 850 bbls City Mills at $5 18¾ cash, and 2,000 at $5 25 on time. Corn meal and rye flour quiet. Sales of red wheat at 1 a $1 07; white 1 07 a $1 10—some choice lots sell at 1 12 $1 13. Corn 56 a 57c for white, and 59 a 60 for yellow. Oats 26 a 30c. Rye 52 a 53c. Provisions—Sales of 100 bbls prime pork at $10, and 1,000 pieces bulk shoulders at 6c. Sales of 20 hhds bacon shoulders at 5¾ a 6c; 400 pieces at 6½c; 15 hhds sides at 6½c; 200 hams at 10½c. Lard 7½c. Whiskey 25 a 26c.

NEWBERN, Aug. 21.—Naval Stores.—Old dip $2 05; virgin 2 40 a 2 50. Tar $1 15. Corn $2 12½. Bacon 7 a 8c. Lard 8 a 8½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—*Naval Stores.*—We notice further sales of 1500 bbls. new North County Turpentine at $2,75 per 280 lb.; 900 selected Tar, $1.87½; 1100 Common Rosin at 88 a 90, and 100 cents, delivered, for North County and Wilmington; 6 a 800 White, $2,-25 a $4,50; and City advance, and sales of several hundred barrels have been made at 34 a 35 cents, cash, and 35, 60 days, embracing 200 at the latter price.

BOSTON, Aug. 18—*Naval Stores*—The market continues rather dull for Spirits Turpentine, with further sales at 38 a 33½c per gal., cash. Tar meets with a fair demand, and further sales of Washington, in large bbls., and Wilmington at $2,12½ a $2.25 per bbl., 6 mos. In Rosin there have been further sales of Boston common at 1,75, 6 mos. In Pitch sales at 1,25 a 1,37½ per bbl., 4 and 6 mos.

CHARLESTON, Aug 21—*Cotton*—The Cotton market since our report of Friday morning last has been very quiet, the transactions having been limited to some 400 bales, at extremes ranging from 8½ to 9¼c. Prices stationary.

FOREIGN MARKETS—PER HIBERNIA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—*Breadstuffs.*—Yellow and white wheat $6 25 to $6 37½ per quarter. Inferior parcels $5 50 to $5 75. *Flour.*—American sound $6 to $6 25 per bbl; uninspected offering at $5 to $5 25.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—*Cotton.*—Sales limited. Uplands from from 9 to 11c; Orleans 8 to 14; Mobile 9 to 11¼c. The market closed with a downward tendency.

Iron.—The Iron trade is firmer. Common bars $25 per ton. Rails $25 to $27 50. Scotch pig $11 37½ to $11 75. Swedish $55 to $57 50.

Lead.—British $78 75; Spanish $73 75 to $75.

Rice.—No American quotations.

Tobacco firm.

Turpentine—A small lot of inferior old rough sold at $1 42 per cwt. $1 80 per cwt. is the nearest price.

We give the prices in dollars and cents as being more generally intelligible, taking $5 to an English pound, which is not strictly right, as $5 exceeds a pound by some cents; still it is as near as we can easily come.

JOURNAL.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

15—Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.
Brig David Duffell, Huntley, Boston, to Geo Harriss.
Schr John C. Baker, Davis, Georgetown, S C, to master.
Schr Martha Ann, Willis, Shallotte, to G W Davis.
Schr Mary Louise Taylor, Philadelphia, to G Harriss.
17—Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G w Davis.
18 Sloop Samuel Martin, Campbell, Charleston, to Jas Cassidey, to go on Railway.
21—Br Schr John Russell, Jones, Turks Island, to DeRosset & Brown.
Schr R B Potter, Barbes, Guadaloupe, to Geo Harriss.
22—Brig Ellen Maria, Hoyt, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.
Schr Olive, Harmon, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

Schr Christiana Caroline, Johnson, Lockwood's Folly, by G W Davis.
Schr Samuel Potter, Douglass, Rio de Janeiror, by DeRosset & Brown
Schr Martha Ann, Willis, Lockwood's Folly, by G W Davis
Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, by G W Davis.
Schr Corinthian, Dashiells, New York, by G W Davis.
21—Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Revens, Jamaica, by DeRosset & Brown.
22—Schr Delaware, Boynton, Boston, by Geo Hrriss.
Schr Uranis, Myers, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr James G King, wainwright, for New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
23—Schr Byzantium, Grace, Hartford, Conn., by G W Davis.
Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, by G w Davis.
Schr Mary & Louisa, Taylor, Philad., by G Harriss.
Schr Leesburg, Scott, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown.

SACK SALT.

300 sacks. For sale by O. HOLMES.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Dry round,	7½	a	8
Western,	—	a	—
BEANS—Per bushel—White, nom	68	a	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound.	19	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN—Per bushel.	—	a	—
Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	—	a	—
Laguyra,	7½	a	8½
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none			
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14	a	16
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	12½	a	16
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 50	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	65	a	70
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8	a	9
Western,	—	a	—
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	8 25
Wide, do.		a	5 00
Scantling,	—	a	3 50
Timber, Mill,	2 50	a	5 00
Shipping Timber,	—	a	—
MOLASSES—West Indies,	—	a	—
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl.	3 00	a	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,	—	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 35	a	—
Virgin Dip new	3 15	a	—
Hard—	1 15	a	—
Tar,	1 30	a	—
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1, per lb.	—	¾	—
No. 2,	65	a	75
No. 3, per bbl.		a	60
Spirits Turpentine,	27½	a	28
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	—	a	—
Black Eye,	—	a	—
Cow,	—	a	—
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	11 50	a	11 75
Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh,	—	a	—
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.	60	a	80
Sweet, per bushel,	12	a	20
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	—	a	—
do dead,	—	a	—
Turkeys, live,	—	a	—
do dead,	—	a	—
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	—	a	—
Rough—Per bushel,	—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	23	a	25
Liverpool—sack,	95	a	1 05
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	—	a	1 50
Contract,	3 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	23	a	24
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	27	a	30
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	—	a	—
Dressed,	—	a	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	—	a	—
Dressed,	—	a	—
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	—	a	—
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	—	a	80
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	40	a	45
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Tar, per bbl.,	25	a	30
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	4 50	a	5 00
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	—	a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	60
Lumber per M.,	6 00	a	7 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1	per cent	
" " " New York, "	1	"	"
" " " Boston, "	1	"	"

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any Jail in the State, my Slaves OLIVER and MOSES. Oliver is about 5 feet 10 inches high, thick set, has one tooth out in the left side of his mouth, complexion black. Moses is about 5 feet 6 inches high, copper colour, bushy head, and wears usually a wide rim black hat. Twenty dollars will be given for Oliver and Ten for Moses.

D. S. SANDERS.

Aug 24, 1849—[50-2t

Newbern Republican, copy 2 times, and send account to this Office.

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Onslow county, on the 13th inst., a negro man, who says his name is John, and that he belongs to Daniel L. Russell, of Brunswick county. Said negro is about thirty years of age, and will weigh about 160 lbs. Also, a negro man by the name of Dave, and says he belongs to R. H. Grant, of Wilmington, and says he was hired by Messrs. Gardner & Russell, of the same place. Said negro is about thirty years of age, and will weigh about 150 lbs. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs. W. D. HUMPHREY, Sh'ff.

Aug 24—[50-11w

$50 Reward for London!

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by MILES COSTIN, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named LONDON, about 30 or 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout and likely, hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in the County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave named LONDON, doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 9th August, 1849.

JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P. [Seal.]

$50 Reward

WILL be paid for the delivery of the said LONDON to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State, or a reward of One Hundred Dollars for his head.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug 10, 1849—[50-tf

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of September next, (County Court week,) TWO VACANT LOTS, situated opposite of the POTTER lots in Dry Pond.

Terms at sale.

Also, for sale, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of Fourth and Nunn streets. The house is one and a half story building, with five rooms, and all necessary out-houses; a well of excellent water. Apply to MILES COSTIN.

August 24, 1849—[50-tf

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I will offer at public auction, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 13th of September next, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a valuable lot, lying in the said town of Wilmington, between Chesnut & Mulberry Sts., near the eastern boundary of the town, together with the improvements on it. Said lot is sixty-six feet front on both Chesnut and Mulbury sts., and running back three hundred and thirty-three feet. The improvements consist of two good framed dwelling houses, with kitchens and other out-houses, together with a well of excellent water. There are also two small shops on the lot which is all under fence and in good order.

Terms made know on the day of sale. The title is warranted. Persons desirous of seeing the above property, can do

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, August 20, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
E. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.

☞Our subscribers at Hallsville, Duplin county, will find their bills in the hands of Mr. Samuel Davis, Post Master, who has consented to act as our agent at his office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 16th inst., with seven days later news from Europe. She brings news of still further successes of the Hungarians, who have out-manœuvred and defeated the combined Russian and Austrian forces. There has been a decline in all descriptions of breadstuffs. Cotton dull, but without any change in price :—

England and Ireland.—The weather has been delightful, and there is every chance of an abundant crop. In consequence, the price of every description of breadstuffs has fallen, especially Indian corn.

The Queen having quitted Osborne House for Ireland, on the 1st instant, the Parliament was prorogued by commission. The speech delivered at the close, contains nothing very novel.

The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, are making the most active preparations to give a loyal reception to the Queen, and political feelings are almost forgotten in the general excitement which prevails.

In Ireland, the grand theme of comment relates to the Queen's visit. The proclamation of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, for a general illumination in that city, is much censured by all parties therein. Of it, the Freeman's Journal says—"Dublin throws herself, not upon her knees to her majesty, but on her face.—She spreads not her cloak on the mire, for her majesty to walk over, but gives herself to be the gangway Proud be the step of Majesty as she tramples on her, and haughty her tread as she spurns her. So will she best fulfill the wishes of subjects of Dublin, as these wishes are represented by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, who have neither dared to intimate that they had any memory of the past, any sense of the present, or any hope for the future, save only that Royalty might shine and shed blessings on them."

The Irishman of this day, August 4, on the same subject, is very caustic, and cuts up the affair in a most unmerciful manner. The Cork Corporation have refused to issue a proclamation for illuminating that city.

France.—The President of France is on a tour to the South. On his return to Paris he is to review the whole of the army of the Seine, amounting to 150,000 men. The spectacle is fixed for the 15th of August

There seems to be every prospect of a most abundant harvest. In some departments the wheat has already been cut, under the most favorable circumstances.

The funds also are on the advance, so that national prosperity seems to be within the grasp of the government.

The President is still accused of aspiring to the imperial crown.

Italy.—Although the French have restored the Government of the Pope at Rome, they have not succeeded in persuading his Holiness to return to the Vatican.

The Milan Gazette of the 2d, states that a rumor was current on the Neapolitan frontier, that Garabaldi had embarked for America under favor of a disguise, and that bands of the Tuscan Appenines merely kept his name as a sort of safeguard or watchword.

Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia, died at Lisbon on the 28th of July.

Gen. Oudinot has been at Gæta, in the hope of modifying the intentions of his Holiness, but with what effect has not been announced.

The Austro-Piedmont treaty is not yet settled, nor, from appearances, is it likely to be at present, if at all. On consenting to the payment of seventy-five millions of indemnity money, the Piedmontese Government further insists upon amnesty being granted to the Lombards, the Venetians, and to the inhabitants of Parma and Placentia, which Austria peremptorily refused to comply with. Both parties have expressed their determination to make no concessions, and it is said that, under the circumstances, Sardinia has demanded the support of France.

Hungarian War.—The Hungarians continue successful. They have defeated and out-manœuvred the combined armies, placing the Austrians in peril, and cutting off the Russians from their base of operations

The three grand divisions of the Hungarian army, under Bem, Dembinski, and Georgey, are in full communication with each other, and ready to act in concert—their respective positions being rendered secure by the nature of the country. The whole population are assisting the Hungarians by buying them food, horses, &c., and giving intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The London News of the 3d, contains Vienna dates to the 28th July. Lord Palmerston's speech fell like a thunder-clap upon the Ministers. The news of Georgey's victory over the Russians at Coasser, and his entry into Rostham, came at the same time. There were rumors even of the Austrian Generals having instructions to negotiate for a peace.

It is reported that Senora has surrendered to the Magyars. Ban Jellachich was continuing his retreat to the South of Servia. General Bem announced his great victory in three words, which are as follows, viz :—"BEM !" —"BAN !"—"BAUM !" ["Baum" is said to mean something about thrashing; we suppose the despatch means that "Bem *thrashed* the Ban."] In a later dispatch he says : "Our army has now to conquer but two Generals more."

Letters from Cracow, of the 23d of June, state that a number of Russian troops, who were on the point of leaving that city for Hungary, had received counter orders.

Seventy railway wagons had arrived at Cracow filled with wounded Russian soldiers from Hungary. A postscript in a Liverpool paper of the 4th, giving accounts from Hungary through Paris and Vienna, announces another battle at Ezlaw, in which the Hungarians were victorious.

It appears that the troops of Dembinski and Paskiewitch, came to an engagement which ended in the total defeat of the Russian forces. Gen. Haynan is described as being in a most perilous condition. The Magyar Generals are masters of the whole line from Erey to Asova, having direct communication with Belgrade and the Turkish provinces.

On the 15th of July, a desperate battle was fought at Waitzen, between the Russians, commanded by Paskiewitch, and the Hungarians, under Georgey, in which the latter were completely victorious. The army of Georgey broke through the lines of the enemy, and marched North, thus effecting a junction with the main army.

A letter from the Secretary of War says that the charges of the Hungarians upon Paskiewitch's divisions were tremendous, and the Russians were completely borne down and compelled to yield before the terrible onslaught of the enraged Magyars, who fought with unexampled courage and daring. Another letter describes the Russian retreat to Donakess before Dembinski's huzzars, as a disorderly flight, and says that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the timely arrival of Gen. Ramberg.

It was admitted in Vienna, on the 4th, that the victory of the Hungarians was complete.

There has been a change in the Austrian ministry.

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople state that an army of 80,000 men had been ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier to protect the Turkish territory and to disarm all who made the attempt to cross the frontier. A Russian Polish paper states that a republican conspiracy has been discovered in Russia; that the conspirators intended to overturn the reigning dynasty and establish a republic. Numerous arrests had been made.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has letters from Constantinople of the 11th ultimo, stating that the relations of Turkey with Hungary are beginning to assume a more friendly character than they have hitherto had. A large Turkish army is being concentrated between Semlin and Orshova to protect the frontier against the Imperialist armies, and to disarm the insurgent Bosnians.

Prussia,—VIENNA, July 20.—The Journal de Forme says the majority of the public is convinced that the German complications may lead to a serious conflict between Austria and Prussia. Public opinion is much excited and very uneasy on the subject, and war is considered inevitable.

Two Austrian Counts were killed on the 19th ult., at the storming of the Geldear by the Hungarians.

Kossuth is still said to be on board an armed steamer in the Danube.

Rumors of another insurrection at Vienna were afloat, causing great excitement.

Denmark and Holstein—*The Prospect of Peace.*—The march of the German and Schleswig troops from Jutland commenced on the 23d ult., and the greater part, if not the whole of them, will by this time have arrived south of the line of demarcation in Schleswig. On the 25th ultimo, the Schleswig Assembly adjourned its sittings to the 8th of August.

A Frankfort paper says that there is a secret article in the armistice between Prussia and Denmark, by which Prussia engages to execute the armistice, notwithstanding the opposition of the Duchies, and to enforce its observance on the part of the Schleswig-Holsteiners by force of arms, if necessary.

The Danish blockade of the Elbe was to be raised on the 20th August.

PROCLAMATIONS.—The annexed proclamations have been lately issued by the Hungarian and Austrian leaders respectively. They are indicative of the spirit in which the war is carried on on the different sides. Nothing can exceed the cool brutality of Haynan's manifesto :—

Address by M. Kossuth.—The following eloquent address to the nations of Europe forms part of a proclamation recently issued by M. Kossuth.

The armies of the Hungarian nation have already fought out their quarrel with Austria. The liberated country needs only to be made to flourish. But the House of Hapsburg Lorrains had once more petitioned the Russian despot for aid, and he broke into Hungary at the head of 120,000 Russian troops; through Constadt, Lemberg, and Vienna, he broke into our country—the country of the martyrs of liberty.

We do not throw down our arms. We will fight the armies of the allied tyrants of Europe. God is just; his power is almighty; he hallows the battle-field for the weak, and the strength of the mighty and the wicked is broken.

But we would speak a loud and solemn warning to the constitutional Governments and the nations of Europe :

Ye Governments! ye are the official guardians of the liberty and the legitimate interests not only of your own countries, but of all Europe. A tremendous responsibility rests upon you. The punishment of every crime which you allow to be committed against liberty and the rights of man will come home to you and the lands ye govern!

Wake up, oh ye people! at the approach of this enormous danger. The tyrants' armies are banded together to tread under foot, and to silence every free word. They have begun in Germany, in Italy, and in this our land of Hungary!

Thou haughty English nation! Hast thou forgotten that thou hast destroyed the principle of non-intervention, that thou now sufferest an intervention directed against constitutional liberty? Not only dost thou not defend the holy cause of constitutional liberty, but thou lendest aid to the banner of tyranny by suffering this coalition of tyrants. The proud pennon of the British mast is threatened with disgrace. God will withdraw the blessings he has lent it, if it prove untrue to the cause to which it owes its fame.

Awake, oh people of Europe! On Hungarian ground the battle for the freedom of Europe is fighting. With this country the free world will lose a powerful member. In this nation a true and heroic champion will perish. For we shall fight until we spill the last drop of our blood, that our country may either become a chosen sanctuary of freedom, consecrated with our blood, or shall form a damning monument to all eternity in token of the manner in which tyrants can league to destroy free people and free nations, and of the shameful manner in which free countries abandon one another.

Signed, M. KOSSUTH, Governor.
B. SZEMERE, Pres't of Council.

Pesth, 3d July.

Proclamation of Haynan to the Inhabitants of Buda and Pesth.—"After several victories, which the imperial arms have obtained over those of the traitors, we are again among you. We have again planted the imperial standard on your steeples. But our feelings are far different from what they were when we left you a short time ago. Doomed to death is every person, no matter of what rank or sex—doomed to instant death, on the spot of the crime, is every one who dares to assist the cause of the rebels, by words, or by deeds, or by revolutionary dress; doomed to instant death is every one who dares to insult any of my soldiers, or of those of our allies; doomed to instant death is every one who enters into traitorous communication with the enemies of the Crown, or who maliciously presumes by rumors to assist the rebellion or to conceal weapons."

The Austrian General Haynan issued the following diabolical proclamation on the 20th ult. before leaving Pesth:

"*To the inhabitants of Buda and Pesth*—Scarcely arrived within your walls, I quit them again with the greater part of the troops. I expect that during my absence you will touch not a hair of one of my officers or soldiers that stay behind, nor of those of the brave army in alliance with us for the holy end of re-establishing order. If you heed not my warning—if even a part of you should venture, with audacious insolence, to transgress my orders, then annihilation will be your lot. Then, making all pay for one, and one for all will I regard your lives and properties as forfeit in atonement for your crimes. Your fair city, inhabitants of Pesth, which is now partially touched with the traces of just punishment, will then be reduced to a heap of ashes, a monument of your treason, and of its castigation. Believe me that I am a man of my word, whether to punish transgression or to reward merit. The disloyal inhabitants of Brescia, who, like yourselves, repeatedly deceived by the ring leaders of the insurrection, set about fresh treason, may serve as an instance whether rebels have to expect any indulgence from me. Reflect upon the chastisement which visited that city and beware lest, by neglecting my warning, you force me to inflict the same upon you.—Pesth, July 24."

They debate strange questiones down East. The last waa: "What is the difference between the Bridge of Sighs and the size of a bridge?" The next is to be: "The difference between a fac simile and a sick family."

Noah.

From the Washington Union.

THE GRAND TOUR.

"I'll put a girdle round about the world in forty minutes." [*Shakspeare.*

"Pa, where is *Eastern Massachusetts*?"

"Why, my son, Eastern Massachusetts is east of Western Massachusetts, South of Northern Massachusetts, and North of Southern Massachusetts; and is bounded on the east by the ocean, and on the west by the land, on the north by Cape Ann, and on the south by Cape Cod, and is a great place for notions and fish."

"Oh! ah! now I know all about it."

[*Mrs. Trimble's Conversations.*

When Queen Anne, assisted by the Great Duke of Marlborough, visited her loyal subjects at their hearth-stones, and ruralized in the *rural* districts of old though not so *very merry* England, the people forgot many of her faults in gazing upon her fair countenance, and in beholding the glittering gewgaws of her courtly train.

The celebrated meeting between the sovereigns of France and England upon the field of the cloth of gold at an earlier period, tickled the national vanity of both Mr. Bull and Mr. Johnny Chickencock, and pleased the eyes of the tax-ridden millions who were permitted to behold the gorgeous array of scrofula, dust, and drapery that passed along in the shape of "*the nobility.*"

The Second Washington, reposing upon his laurels, and tired of hearing the cabinet squabble about the appointment of laborers and messengers on the ground-floor of the Republic, has determined to take a snuff of pure air with the god-like man by his eel-pot and "*chickery*" in the neighborhood of romantic Marshfield, where the grasshopper sings in the dusty salt meadow, and the gray gull screams mournfully to the everlasting roar of the breakers.

We understand that the Hero is bound to "Eastern Massachusetts." It is true, he will pass through Pittsburg, and Buffalo, where my lord Fillmore lives, first, and will enter the old Bay State in the county of Berkshire, the westernmost point of Massachusetts, but will only *visit Eastern Massachusetts.* Those, therefore, who see him at Pittsburg and Buffalo, and all along shore, before he gets to Plymouth rock, may just consider that he has passed along incidentally, bound elsewhere, and with no intention of visiting them.

We know the Hero is to start, from the following communication addressed to us, sealed with green wax, and brought by a special messenger in the shape of a curly-headed patriot from "our plantation in Louisiana."

HEADQUARTERS, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Eight Bells, Midnight, August 9, 1849.

DEAR HEROIC AGE: Having ordered a fast, which we kept with one eye open upon bacon and *collards*, with a little 31 cent whiskey, we have determined to make a grand tour, after the manner of our illustrious predecessors, and damn the expense.

Having made our trusty and well-beloved servant Jacob Collamer, who applied for a bureau and got a department, and who is therefore ours unto the death, to be our sworn interpreter on this northern tour, we have determined to *abdicate* temporarily from the chair of Washington, and leave our illustrious friend and most patronising servant Thomas Ewing to sit in our place, sign our name, and exercise all powers of grace and mercy possessed by us during our said abdication.

Knowing your love for Thomas, and fearing his ambition, which is a terrible growing thing, we have deemed it to be our duty to request you to spill his wind occasionally; and if you can shiver his mizen once or twice a day, to do so in our name, and for the benefit, as Cicero says, of "E Flurrybus Unicorn," and the rest of the revolutionary worthies.—It is a solemn thing to travel in a great country with short legs and long stirrups upon a horse not fitted to our constitutional parts.—We have, therefore, taken our learned friend and capital adviser Old Whitey along with us, keeping his tail, as usual, for fear of accidents, done up in curl papers, and trusting our fate, as we have done, to luck, Heaven, and the universal whig party. "*Qui tam etam omnibusque*," which being interpreted, mean "Damn all the omnibuses, and look well to your breeching."

Should Clayton, who still keeps the Intelligencer as his special organ, notwithstanding we have made the Republic, *as far as the binding* is concerned, our organ, kick in the traces and take the studs, as he is very apt to do when we are away, you will administer to him four of the pills which we now enclose to you, marked No. 1, "*confidential medicine.*" The box is one of a set used by our blue-light friend, Truman, during his sickness here last year, which reduced him in size and increased his *per diem:* and as it is not a quack medicine, why, if it is too much for him, it will be all right; for, as the law says, "secundum artem excisioris exalto P. D. Q.," which being interpreted, means, "he who kills another according to law, raises a soul to Heaven innocently in a very short time."—Should, however, his disease show but slight symptoms, and his appetite remain good, perhaps the milk toddy diet will be sufficient, with occasionally a little motherwort for a drench.

As we intend to paddle in lake Erie, we have sent Butterfield along as a courier, to prepare the way for us and answer all questions that the people put to us during the tour in that quarter. We mean to have the "brown-cheet-us" (bronchittis) while we are absent; and this, with the spring halt in our tongue, and other natural infirmities, we think will be sufficient for our apology in keeping silent before the people. Those, therefore, who ask us questions, may consider themselves answered beforehand; and if they want anything further, they must look to Butterfield and Collamer; for "when we go a catting we go a catting," and nothing else.—Should the Canadian authorities ask us any questions about "*procity and reciprocity*," we shall refer them to Clayton—the potato rot being the only thing that we care knowing anything about in Europe. Should anything go wrong while we are absent, you will despatch our beloved friend and trusty messenger MUD to us, with your jack-knife; but be sure and not write anything, for we have determined to read nothing while we are gone By this means we shall get rid of Father Ritchie's comments upon our course, which trouble us *some* when we read them, especially when we have made a "fox pass."

And now, dear Heroic Age, don't make a fool of us during our absence. We said when we were nominated for the chair of Washington, that we were not fit for it, and ought not to have it, but the people thought strangely upon the subject, and put us in; and now we are in, it aint the clean thing for you to keep sticking straws in our sore eyes and putting borax on our ulcers, even for our good. Having hinted this to you, perhaps it will be for your interest to soften your *bullets a little.*—Cass has left Rome, and we want literary men as well as oyster men in southern Europe about this time. A word to the wise is sufficient, and a kick is as good as a nod from a blind horse.

In conclusion we wish you to look after our Durham cow. She is put upon her own resources, and may make improper intimacies with the cabinet during our absence. As that body is not immortal, and may be tumbled out neck and heels before we return, we cannot think of having old crumbie ruined by the *emeute*, or troubled by having a dilemma hung on either of her horns. Trusting therefore to Providence and the American people, clad in black broadcloth of the finest quality, and armed with the constitution of the United States and the President's Manual, by Fitz Henry Warren, with a guide book in which the names of stopping-places are *pronounced* as well as *spelt*, we shall depart to inspect our northern provinces, and eat cod fish not an hour old.

"Oh! what amasing joys we feel,
Who wander with a heavy heel."

But we are getting poetical, and therefore deem it to be time to bring our *Pegasus* to a dead halt, and return to the arms of Bottom or Morfas, or some other ass, who presided over sleep, and grated poppy juice for a living in the green hours of old antiquity.

Yours, by the grace of God,
ZACHARY WASHINGTON.

This communication being official, will receive from us the consideration which it deserves. We are amiable about the *Rome matter*, and we feel a little compassion for the manner in which our hero was overruled at the election, and raised to the pinnacle of power—"*nolus volus*"—some voting for him and some against him.

Had the United States a herald, or had we a parish beadle, we should have commenicated this general order to the people by the sound of the trumpet; but inasmuch as the Republic is voiceless, as well as headless, and inasmuch as the Union is sought after now by those whigs who look after what they have no desire to find in its columns, to wit: their names and qualifications, we have taken this method of announcing our appointment to the censorship of the cabinet during the interregnum of the "HEROIC AGE."

IRELAND.

THE VISIT OF THE QUEEN.

While official persons are preparing to celebrate the visit of the Queen with festivities and illuminations, a poet in the Irishman breathes such a welcome to the Royal guest as follows:

THE SECOND ADVENT.

Shout yourselves hoarse, ye supple slaves!
God grant it do you good!
But carpet first the frequent graves,
Nor let the dead intrude—
Make bonfire of those ghastly bones,
That ne'er have buried been,
And drown in Pæan-hymns the groans,
Of Scull and Skibbereen!

She comes! make every window bright!
Prepare the worthless show—
'Twould wring her woman's heart outright,
To learn one half your woe,
Reveal not how they fled or died
Who loved you to the last;
But loose, in one day's tinsel pride,
The future and the past.

Even while Royal galleys wait
Fair seas and fav'ring skies;
Far to the south, with doleful freight,
A lonely vessel flies!
Oh, turn your thoughts from all the glare
That cheats your eyes around,
And see your noblest pining there,
Your best and truest bound.

Alas! for them 'tis vain to weep—
Assume a cheerful smile,
And rouse the tones of joy that *sleep*
Long silent through the Isle—
She knows not, she can never know,
What sufferings ours have been—
Then daub with red the cheeks of woe,
And fly to greet the Queen!

Religion in France.—The Archbishops and Bishops of the Romish Church are named by the President of France, and confirmed by the Pope; they take the oath of allegiance to the republic before taking possession of their sees. Each Bishop nominates his vicars-general, but the appointments are made by the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. The right of removal is not claimed to its full extent by the State.

The salaries vary. The Archbishop of Paris has $8,000, or nearly that sum, a year, the other Archbishops $3,000, and Bishops $2,000. If one of them happens to be a Cardinal, he receives $2,000 in addition. The salaries of the Vicars-General and Canons vary from $400 to $800, those of Curates from $240 to $300. A retired Curate was allowed a small pension. The total cost of the (Roman) Catholic Clergy in France is estimated at 36,318,990 francs for the year 1846

The salaries of Protestant Ministers vary from $240 to $400, according to the number of parishoners. The whole expense of the Protestant worship for 1846, amounted to 1,255050 francs.

The Jewish creed counts eight great Rabbins; the expenses amount to about 110,000 francs.

The total number of (Roman) Catholic clergy in France is about 62,000, comprising 15 archbishops, 65 bishops, 176 vicars-general, 661 canons, 3,301 curates, and 28,501 priests, of what is called *succursal* churches. To these add 8,500 theological students, 24,000 nuns, and hosts of monks belonging to the different orders of Trappists, Carthusians, Capuchins, Benedictines, and St. Sulpice.

Of the ministers of other persuasions, there are 411 Calvinists, and 250 Lutherans.

In order to conduct the affairs of the church in France, there is a bureau, comprising a director and 56 subordinates, acting under the supervision of the Ministry. These 57 persons, who are not, for the most part, suspected of being religiously inclined, are charged by the State, with the care of religion in France. Although the numerical force and the wealth of the (Roman) Catholic Church are very great, yet they have much decreased since the firs revolution. Before 1793, the total number of ecclesiastical personages was 114,000, including 19,000 regular clergy; and their annual revenues, from actual property, amounted to 72,000,000 francs, and the tithe to 70,000,000 francs, giving a total of 142,000,000 francs. While the number of regular priests has increased, the number of monks and nuns has diminished. But it must be remembered that at present, the receipts from the State do not constitute more than about half of the income of the (Roman) Catholic clergy, as they receive an immense sum for marriages, burials, masses for the dead, and various other matters.

Turkey.—The extent and population of the Ottoman Empire, previous to its losses, was in Europe 178,928 square miles with a population of 9,393,000 souls; in Asia, 425,000 square miles, with a population of 10,260,000; in Africa she formerly possessed Egypt and Nubia, 300,000 square miles with a population of 3,114,000. The whole of her former possessions amounted to 900,000 square miles, and 22,800,000 population. Of these possessions, Turkey has lost the whole of her African possessions, with a large portion of Syria conquered by Mahommed Ali; the whole of Greece west of a line extending from the Gulf of Volo to the Gulf of Artes. Besides her hold upon other Asiatic provinces is quite precarious.

The Sea Serpent.—The captain of an English vessel recently discovered what he supposed was his marine majesty floating on the top of the water, with his crest erect like a sea-horse. Not satisfied with his telescopic view of the animal, and somewhat fond of the study of natural history, he summoned a boat's crew to take a closer observation of the oceanic wonder. He discovered that what he would have sworn at first sight, before a dozen magistrates, was the sea monster, was nothing but a piece of sea-weed, some sixty feet long, its roots being the mane of the animal, and its undulations looking like the motions of a snake. This is his published statement, but this dispatagement of a Yankee wonder may arise out of national jealousy. If there is anything that our Eastern friends will stick to, it is their sea serpent. They are more attached to that than they are to the Union, according to Mr. Ingersoll's queerly written history.

Homœopathic Soup.—The folowing recipe for making Howœopathic soup, is atributed by the Brooklyn Advertiser to the late Dr. Post, of New York:

Take two starved pigeons, hang them by a string in the kitchen window so that the sun will cast the shadow of the pigeons into an iron pot alreedy on the fire, and which will hold ten gallons of water; boil the shadows over a slow fire ten hours, and then give the patient one drop in a glass of water every ten days.

DEFENCE OF THE PRIVATEER.

THE BOLDEST FIGHT ON RECORD.

The annals of modern warfare do not furnish the recital of a more gallant action than that fought at Fayal, Western Islands, in 1814, between a British squadron on the one side, & on the other the little privateer armed American brig General Armstrong, of seven guns and ninety men, commanded by Captain Samuel Reid, out of the port of New York.

The terrible engagement of Paul Jones with a British cruiser, is scarcely a parallel to it, and few naval battles, even by large fleets, exhibited so great a slaughter. A British resident of Fayal, who was witness to the action, in a letter to the celebrated Cobbett, under date of October 15, 1814, thus describes the bold defence and noble conduct of the daring American privateersman:

"The American privateer brig Gen. Armstrong, of New York, Capt. Samuel C. Reid, of seven guns and ninety men, entered here on the 25th ult., about noon, seventeen days from that place, for the purpose of obtaining water. The captain, seeing nothing on the horizon, was induced to anchor. Before the lapse of many hours, His Majesty's brig Carnation came in, and anchored near her.

About six, His Majesty's ship Plantagenet, of seventy-four guns, and the Rota frigate, came in, and anchored also. The captain of the privateer and his friends consulted the first authorities here about her security. They all considered her perfectly secure, and that His Majesty's officers knew too well the respect due to a neutral port to molest her. But to the great surprise of every one, about nine in the evening, four boats were despatched, armed and manned, from His Majesty's ships, for the purpose of cutting her out. It being about the full of the moon, the night perfectly clear and calm, we could see every movement made. The boats approached with rapidity towards her, when, it appears, the captain of the privateer hailed them, and told them to keep off, several times. They notwithstanding pushed on, and were in the act of boarding before any defence was made from the privateer. A warm contest ensued on both sides. The boats were finally dispersed with great loss.

The American now calculated on a very superior force being sent, cut his cables and rowed the privateer close alongside of the fort, within half cable's length, where he moored her, head and stern, with four lines.

The Governor now sent a remonstrance to Capt. Lloyd, of the Plantagenet, against such proceedings and trusted that the privateer would not be further molested; she being in the dominions of Portugal, and under the guns of the castle, was entitled to Portuguese protection.

Capt. Lloyd's answer was, that he was determined to destroy the vessel, at the expense of all Fayal, and should any protection be given her by the fort, he would not leave a house standing in the village. All the inhabitants were gathered about the walls, expecting a renewal of the attack. At about midnight, fourteen launches were discovered to be coming, in rotation, for the purpose. When they got within clear gunshot, a tremendous and effectual discharge was made from the privateer, which threw the boats into confusion. They now returned a spirited fire; but the privateer kept up so continual a discharge, it was almost impossible for the boats to make any progress. They finally succeeded, after immense loss, to get alongside of her, and attempted to board her at every quarter, cheered by the officers, with a shout of—"No quarters!" which we could distinctly hear, as well as their shrieks and cries. The termination was near about a total massacre.

Three of the boats were sunk, and but one poor solitary officer escaped death, in a boat that contained fifty souls; he was wounded. The Americans fought with great firmness; some of the boats were left without a single man to row them; others with three or four; the most that any one returned with was about ten; several boats floated on shore full of dead bodies.

With great reluctance I state that they were manned with picked men, and commanded by the first, second, third and fourth lieutenants of the Plantagenet; first, second, third and fourth lieutenants of the frigate, and the first officer of the brig, together with a great number of midshipmen. Our whole force exceeded 400 men; but three officers escaped, two of which are wounded. This bloody and unfortunate contest lasted about forty minutes.

After the boats gave way, nothing more was attempted till daylight next morning, when the Carnation hauled alongside and engaged her. The privateer still constituted to make a gallant defence. These veterans reminded me of Lawrence's dying words, 'of the Chesapeake, "Don't give up the ship!" The Carnation lost one of her topmasts, and her yards were shot away; she was much cut up in the rigging, and received several shots in her hull. This obliged her to haul off to repair, and to cease her firing.

The Americans now finding their principal gun, (Long Tom) and several others, dismounted, deemed it folly to think of saving her against so superior a force; they therefore cut away her mainmast to the deck, blew a hole through her bottom, took out their small arms, clothing, &c., and went on shore. I discovered only two shot holes in the hull of the privateer, though much cut up in the rigging.

Two boats crews were afterwards dispatched from our vessels, which went on board, took out some provisions, and set her on fire.

For three days after we were employed in burying the dead that washed on shore to the surf. The number of the British killed exceeds 120, and 90 wounded. The enemy (the Americans) to the surprise of mankind, lost only two killed and several wounded. We may well say "God deliver us from our enemies," if this is the way the Americans fight.

After burning the privateer, Capt. Lloyd made a demand of the Governor to deliver up the Americans as prisoners—which was refused. He threatened to send 500 men on shore, and take them by force. The Americans immediately retired with their arms to an old Gothic Convent, knocked away the adjoining drawbridge, and determined to defend themselves to the last. The captain, however, thought better than to send his men. He then demanded two men, which he said deserted from his vessel when in America. The governor sent for his men, but found none of the description given.

Many houses received much injury on shore, from the guns of the Carnation. A woman sitting in the fourth story of her house, had her thigh shot off; and a boy had his arm shot off. The American consul here has made a demand on the Portuguese government for a hundred thousand dollars, for the privateer; which our consul here, Mr. Parkin, thinks in justice will be paid, and that they will claim on England. Mr. Parkin, Mr. Edward Bayly, and other English gentlemen, disapprove of the outrage and depredation committed by our vessels on this occasion. The vessel (a ship-of-war) that was despatched to England with the wounded, was not permitted to take a single letter from any person. Being an eye-witness to all this transaction, I have given you a correct statement, as it occurred.

Population of Pittsburg.—Isaac Harris, Esq., an old merchant of Pittsburg, publishes a note in the Gazette, in which he estimates the population of Pittsburg at 120,000. He says there are in our city about 25,000 persons from Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, and about the some number from Germany and France. The number of Americans by birth he estimates at 70,000. He adds "within this circle we have one hundred churches."

A Printer's Life.—Dr. Holmes of the Maine Farmer makes the following truthful observation in relation to the life of a printer whose labors are unsuccessful:

"No man out of the craft, who has not seen the elephant, knows the 'first thing,' of the harrassed and toilsome life of a printer who can just make a 'rub and a go' of it.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Carolina Planter.

CURING AND STACKING FODDER.

Mr. Editor: Until last year, I was in the habit of curing my fodder wholly in the sun and putting it up in double stacks. This I call the old plan. The objections to it are, in the first place, that many of the leaves dry, crumble, and are lost, ere the stems and succulent portions are fit to be stacked. In the second place, that intensely hot sun is hurtful to the fodder, that cured in the shade being always the most fragrant and nutritious. It is the practice of the best English, French and Flemish farmers, in curing their hay, to expose it as little as possible to the sun. It is carried in dry, but it preserves its green color; and you see hay two or three years old in their market of so bright a green color, that we would scarcely conceive it to be cured; yet they are in the practice of preserving it for years, and value it more for its age. Cured in this way, scarcely a leaf is wasted, and the hay preserves its freshness and fragrance; and it is said that at least ten per cent. is gained in quantity, and as much in quality. A third objection to the old plan is, that the fodder is more liable to be seriously injured by dews and rain; and the fact is, in a season like this, when we have had rains almost every day, if we are to depend upon curing our fodder wholly in the sun, we shall not have one good stack in ten. If, therefore, we can fall upon a plan by which we can make better fodder and with less sunshine, we shall of course, be running less risk, and stand a better chance of getting in that part of the crop. With this view, I have the fodder which is pulled in the forenoon stacked in the evening of the same day, provided there has been no rain about it. If it is wet, I allow it to become perfectly dry before it is stacked; and my plan of stacking is simply this: A pole is placed in the ground, at the spot where you intend to stack. Four other poles, or fence rails, if your stacks be small, are placed around the centre pole about a foot or more from the bottom, and then all tied together at the top, with a grape-vine or anything handy, forming a cone. Place some brush or a few rails at the bottom, so as to raise the fodder a little off the ground. Then commence laying your fodder in *single bundles* around this cone, and when you have finished, it will be a *hollow stack.* The air having free passage underneath the stack, will circulate in the hollow, and the fodder will finish curing in *the shade* and unexposed to the weather. You may cure and stack pea vines in the same way.

For this improvement, as I conceive it to be, I am indebted to an old agricultural friend who had all his life followed the "good old way" of curing and stacking fodder, until about two years ago, he happened to learn from an *agricultural paper*, not an "*old negro*," that the best mode of curing hay, &c., was to expose it but little to the sun, he conceived his plan of stacking fodder so as to have it cured partly in the shade. He has adopted the plan for the last two years, and thinks he makes better fodder by it, and certainly runs less risk of weather. I have also had my fodder stacked in the same way, and am much pleased with the plan; and I now send it to you to make "*book knowledge*" of it.

FŒNUM.

From the South Carolinian.

BARLEY A GOOD CROP FOR THE SOUTH.

This most valuable grain is but little cultivated in the South. Whether this is owing to the imperfect system of tillage which has been applied to its culture, or to the general prejudice which prevails in regard to the extensive cultivation of all the small grains on plantations, we cannot say. We are prone to infer, that the latter cause has banished it from our plantation system. It is the most profitable grain crop which we can grow in the South—exceeding all others in the amount of food which it furnishes. Barley should be cultivated extensively, as it is the only grain which will mature a crop in the South from the winter's moisture in the earth. Having been cultivated originally in the hot climates of Egypt, Arabia and Persia, it is admirably adapted to the latitude of South Carolina. It delights in a soil of light sandy texture, made rich by artificial means. We have, however, seen very heavy crops grown on stiff tenacious clay lands. It is subject to no disease, save an occasional head being blasted, and no other insect but the Hessian fly attacks it. The soil should be made very loose by frequent ploughings in the summer and fall, and it should be seeded at the rate of two bushels to the acre. We are familiar with the cultivation of two, of the six known varieties of barley.

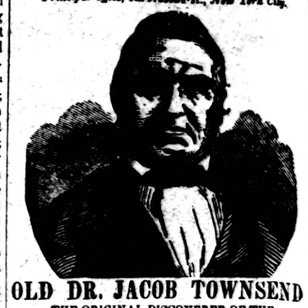
The common or quadrangular barley, (*Hordeum vulgare,*) has long since been cultivated successfully amongst the planters of Lexington and Newberg Districts, and has produced, to our knowledge, as much as seventy-two bushels to the acre. This was done by the aid of a compost of cottonseed decomposed in the mule stable and stable dung, and the land was thoroughly sub-soiled and seeded with two and a half bushels to the acre. The common custom in the Dutch Fork, is to sow barley successively from September to the month of February. It thus furnishes from March till the first of June, a succession of the best soiling material as green food for the horses and milch cows, and supplies that trying time, so disastrous to stock, with good nutritious herbage. It is mowed down with a common grass scythe, until it goes into head, when the grain cradle is used, and it is then gathered into bundles, like wheat. It can be profitably fed in this manner, until the beards become so hard that they pierce the tongues of the animals, when it should be immediately discontinued. The barley which is mowed off before it rises into joint, will make a good crop of grain; or can be mowed a second time for soiling, and that which has not showed its heads but has merely jointed before it is mowed off, will shove up an irregular crop, which, when ripened, makes a most capital summer pasture for hogs, just at the time they require some extra attention. We have ourself cultivated successfully the two rowed variety, (*hordeum distichon*) and find that it will make a crop twice as large as that of corn on ordinary soils. It has a much stronger culm, and in addition to this it is later and comes in at a season when the other variety is fully ripe

The use of barley as food for domestic animals, is not sufficiently appreciated. It is better than corn for horses, mules, cattle and hogs, and furnishes the very best food for poultry that we can give them. If ground into coarse meal, such as is commonly called "*chops*," and mixed with cut straw or fodder, it is unrivalled for working stock. It fattens all animals fed on it with great rapidity. For hogs it should be boiled or simply soaked in water. In this manner, it is fed by the cabmen and draymen of the large cities of the north, who regard it as the cheapest and best food they can feed to their hard worked horses. Indian corn usually commands fifty cts per bushel in the N. Y. market, while barley usually rates at sixty cents per bushel. This shows its value as food compared with Indian corn. We hazard nothing in saying, that we can grow as much barley on any soil as we can Indian corn. It requires not so much labor to sow, reap, and thrash it out, as it does to cultivate and gather a corn crop; and independent of this gain in labor, we have a clear gain of *one-sixth* in the value of this crop over a corn crop. Furnishing an abundance of straw, its extended cultivation would add immensely to the compost yard; and the easy system of rotation, and advantages which the farmer would derive from having more time to improve his lands, should, in our opinion, be reasons sufficiently strong to induce all who wish to improve their agricultural resources, to give it a trial. It is not too late to sow the two rowed variety, the seed of which could be furnished by the agricultural seed stores of the North, and sent on in time to sow in January and February.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit to what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



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